

MR. VAHEY REPLIES TO EX-GOVERNOR'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH

He States That His Intention to Keep Out of Boston City Contest Has Been Conveyed to the Candidates.

MR. FOSS DECLINES

John F. Fitzgerald Publishes a Statement of His Outlay to Date and Calls for a Similar Action by Rivals.

James H. Vahey, Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts at the last state election, and understood to be a candidate for the same office next year, today said that he had been in personal communication with ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and James J. Storrow, candidates for mayor of Boston.

He said that he had declared to each of them his determination to keep out of the Boston mayoralty campaign, and that the replies received by him conveyed the approval of the headquarters of both candidates.

Mr. Vahey made this announcement in reply to the campaign speech of ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., at the noon rally for James J. Storrow on Thursday, demanding that Mr. Vahey and Eugene N. Foss, his associate on the Democratic state ticket, declare themselves "either for or against good government for the city of Boston."

When Eugene N. Foss was asked for an expression of opinion today he politely declined to say anything for publication.

Mr. Vahey declared today that he has been approached many times by representatives of newspapers for a declaration on the present municipal campaign in Boston. On Monday last he gave an evening newspaper an interview, he said, in which he stated his determination to keep out of the mayoralty contest. He added that this interview, having been sought by a Republican newspaper, was used only for the purpose of attacking him editorially.

Mr. Vahey further said that he did not think it was his duty or his right to mix in the political affairs of the city of Boston, that so far as good government was concerned he is interested in the work of securing good government for every city and town in the Commonwealth.

He declared that he had no more license to project himself into the municipal campaign than into the campaign in Springfield, Worcester, Fall River or New Bedford. He said that if the people of Boston went out to his home town of Watertown and attempted to meddle in the politics of a local campaign there they would be meddling no more than would he if he attempted to tell the Democrats of Boston how they should vote on Jan. 11.

"I owe something," said Mr. Vahey, "to the Democrats of the state of Massachusetts, and I feel that so long as there is not a rush of Democratic voters of the city of Boston to my offices, asking for my advice, the least I can do is to mind my own business."

"There have been no Democrats demanding that I take sides in this fight. The Republican newspapers and the Republican campaign speakers are pushing this issue, and their newspapers can continue to assail me editorially or in their news columns, but I shall maintain my position."

"I shall not, and I do not feel called on to take any sides in the Boston municipal campaign."

The election commissioners today heard the evidence presented by James A. Watson in substantiation of his protest against the registration of Edward F. McSweeney as a voter of Boston. According to the registration list Mr. McSweeney resides at the Hotel Bellevue. Mr. Watson claims that Mr. McSweeney's residence is in South Framingham, and the election commissioners will issue a summons to Mr. McSweeney to appear before them.

Mr. Storrow Discusses Responsibility of Mayor

At his noon rally on State street today Mr. Storrow, discussing the accountability of a mayor of the city for the events of his administration, said in part: "John F. Fitzgerald Thursday night sent to the newspapers a carefully written speech in which, disclaiming responsibility for the coal deals of his administration, he said he was not responsible for these coal deals even on my 'preposterous theory' that a mayor of Boston is personally responsible for any fraud or waste which takes place under his administration, though his connection with the matter may be wholly formal and give no ground whatever for suspicion of wrongdoing or even of improper neglect of duty."

"This is John F. Fitzgerald's view of the responsibility to be assumed by the mayor of Boston for the administration of which he is the head."

"John F. Fitzgerald had three separate

AMERICANS MISLED BY BIASED STORIES, PLEADS MR. ZELAYA

Deposed President Defends Policy in Nicaragua and Declares He Has Many Friends in United States.

DENIES PLUNDERING

NEW ORLEANS—A cablegram from Bluefields today says the peace negotiations are off and that General Estrada has announced that he will continue the revolution. Troops will be rushed at once toward Managua, it is expected.

MEXICO CITY—"Americans have been misled by biased reports and made-to-order stories regarding alleged crimes, defalcations, and the like in Central America, but I feel, since I have been given an opportunity to state my side of the case that they will begin to understand the true state of affairs," said Jose Santos Zelaya to a representative of the United Press here today.

"It is amusing how some people freely discuss my movements, venturing opinion for me, which I myself have never entertained. They seem to know all about it, when, as a matter of fact, they know nothing," he continued. "I have enemies, but I also have friends. Many of my friends are Americans. The latter firmly believe that no matter what faults may have been found with my policy, the action of Secretary Knox was far from proper from a diplomatic point of view."

"Correspondents may talk all they want to talk and add any color to their stories that they choose, but the fact remains that you can't fool all the people all the time."

Mr. Zelaya was asked about the reports that he had plundered the treasury of Nicaragua. He replied that he had paid the Emery claim, \$50,000, out of his own pocket.

He was told that the officials at Washington were amused by his statement that United States marines participated in the battles with Nicaraguan troops. He replied that he had proof of interference of the United States in Nicaraguan affairs, declaring that the officials at Washington were fostering revolution there for their own ends.

Ambassador de la Barra, who left today for Washington, declined to say whether he had received special instructions regarding the Nicaraguan situation.

NAVY YARD HEAD TO CHANGE TODAY

Captain Fremont Will Succeed Rear-Admiral Swift as Commandant at Charlestown This Afternoon.

Rear-Admiral William Swift, the retiring commandant of the navy yard, will be succeeded by Capt. John C. Fremont this afternoon.

At 3:30 o'clock the officers of the yard and commanders of ships in the yard will assemble in front of the commandant's office. The marine guard will be present on dress parade.

On a signal from Admiral Swift his flag will be lowered from the Wabash and the senior officer's pennant hoisted. This will complete the ceremony of ushering in Captain Fremont as new commandant.

Officers' dance will be held in the hall of the ordnance building this evening.

POSTAL WORKERS ARE GIVEN THANKS

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today issued a letter to the supervisory officers and employees of the Boston postal district thanking them for their efficiency in handling the record amount of holiday mail. The letter said in part: "It is a pleasure to be able to express my sincere appreciation for the effective work which was performed throughout the Boston postal service by the officers, carriers, clerks and laborers, and to thank each and every one of you for your zeal and for devotion to duty during this trying period. With best wishes for a happy new year, I am, 'Yours sincerely,'

(Signed) "EDWARD C. MANSFIELD."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER HOME IS WANTED

CLEVELAND—The acceptance of 20 lands by the city council conveying the land in the east end of the city for speedway purposes has been followed by a movement to interest John D. Rockefeller in a plan to make his Forest hill property in East Cleveland a part of the park system of the city.

Forest hill is directly opposite the southern end of the proposed new boulevard and speedway.

A prominent Cleveland citizen will take a trip to New York to see Mr. Rockefeller on the subject in the near future.

A QUINTET OF NOTED DELEGATES

Visitors in Boston attending the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF TECHNICAL MEN.

Attendants at the sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. From left to right they are: H. J. Spinder, G. G. MacCurdy of Yale, secretary of the section of anthropology and psychology; Prof. W. H. Holmes, president of the Anthropological Society and director of the bureau of American ethnology, Washington; J. R. Swanton and P. E. Goddard.

MALDEN SCHOOLS REPORT BALANCE

Committee at Close of Year Has \$5000 on Hand, Being the First Time It Has Had a Surplus.

The Malden school committee for the first time in its history has a balance at the end of the year of approximately \$5000. The schools have been equipped with new books, furnishings and other necessities. The appropriation for schools this year was no larger than usual.

The school board will turn this balance back into the city treasury in order that appropriations for other departments, held up because of lack of funds until the new year, may be paid out of last year's levy. The school appropriation amounted to \$208,650. An additional income of \$1500 was derived from pupils residing outside of the city being tutored in the Malden schools. The expenditures of the committee have been \$204,327.68.

Next Monday evening the committee will organize for the new year. Erskine F. Bickford, who has been chairman the past year, was the only member whose term expired this year. He was reelected.

The Candidates

A LITTLE GALLERY OF SNAPS SHOTS NO. 11.



TWO COUNCIL ASPIRANTS.

Municipal League candidates Daniel J. McDonald (left) and Alderman F. C. Brand (right) exchange greetings.

LOS ANGELES MAN VOTED YALE CHAIR

Ernest Carroll Moore, West-ern School Superintendent, Chosen as University Professor of Education.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ernest Carroll Moore, superintendent of schools at Los Angeles, Cal., has been elected to the newly established professorship of education at Yale University and has accepted.

Two citizens of Connecticut have promised \$20,000 each toward the endowment of this professorship, and it is believed that the remainder can be raised within the state, as the purpose of the chair is not only to afford instruction in the history and theory of education at the university, but also to cooperate with the public school teachers, and superintendents of the state in improving educational conditions.

Professor Moore has degrees from the Ohio State Normal University, Columbia University and the University of Chicago.

New Year to Have Rousing Reception in Boston

RAILROAD OFFICIALS DENY INTENTION TO USE THE ELEVATED

Officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in response to an inquiry as to whether there was any probability of their company establishing connections at Forest Hills with the Boston Elevated today uttered an emphatic "No."

It has been reported that electric trains from the New Haven road might be run over the Elevated structure from Forest Hills into the heart of the city, stopping at all the stations of the Elevated railway service. It was also intimated that this would give the New Haven's patrons from Providence and beyond better facilities.

The officials of the Boston Elevated said they did not know of any plans under consideration relating to that matter, but would not deny that it was a possibility.

The New Haven people, however, do not consider the plan a feasible one. They gave as the reason that it would be impracticable to use the Elevated for the heavy parlor cars, sleepers, and dining cars, but did not speak definitely about the possibility of utilizing the "L" road's facilities to supplement a strictly suburban service.

COMPLETES PHONE MERGER. TRENTON, N. J.—There has been filed in the office of the secretary of state the formal agreement completing the merger of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company.

CHINA STUDIES AEROSTATION. BERLIN—It is reported here that China is sending technically trained officers to Europe to study exhaustively everything connected with aerostation.

An old-fashioned New Years celebration is in prospect in Boston tonight. More churches than usual are planning watch night services, and the hotels are making unusual preparations for the accommodation of guests. The Boston Elevated railway has risen to the occasion by arranging to run tunnel trains up to 12:45 a. m., and subway cars will leave Boston as late as 1:15 a. m.

It is predicted that at least 10,000 persons will dine the old year out and the new year in. Reservations have been completed at every down-town hotel, so that it is now practically impossible to engage a table.

An entertainment that takes on the flavor of those customary to the season in New York has been prepared at the Hotel Lenox, where several features have been arranged for the 700 diners.

Young's hotel management announces that it stands ready to serve any known edible if sufficient notice is given to the chef. Currie, a national dish in India, is to be the novel offering to the guests at the Brewster. It will be prepared by a Hindoo now stopping in this city.

The Italian and Bohemian restaurants are preparing for heavy patronage, and will offer all the national dishes. As in all other cases there will be elaborate orchestral music. The Thorndike will have three string bands in its various dining halls.

The Touraine has been almost wholly engaged by large private dining parties. Practically every church in the city will hold watch night services. Although larger cities, to a certain degree, have abandoned the observance of New Year from a religious point of view, Boston clings to the good old Puritan idea of showing reverence to the departing year and prayers for right living in the new year.

Of the Protestant churches probably none attract larger gatherings than the Warren Avenue Baptist church, Trinity and the Church of the Advent.

LEARNED SOCIETY ELECTIONS HELD IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—The American Historical Association has elected the following officers: President, Frederick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin; first vice-president, W. M. Sloane of Columbia; second vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt; secretary, W. C. Leland; treasurer, C. W. Bowen; secretary of the council, Charles H. Hoskins; curator, J. Howard Clark; and council, E. B. Greene, E. B. Hull, Max Farrand, F. H. Hodder, E. E. Sparks and F. L. Rowley.

The American Political Science Association elected the following officers: President, Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; first vice-president, Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; second vice-president, Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard; third vice-president, W. F. Willoughby, Washington, and members of the executive committee; F. J. Goodnow, Columbia; J. H. Lapane, Washington and Lee; John A. Fairlie, Illinois; Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago; Theodore Woolsey, Yale; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins, and chairman of the program committee, J. A. Fairlie.

ARMAMENT LIMIT IS DESIRE OF KING

LONDON—Newspaper despatches say it is regarded as certain in court circles that King Victor Emmanuel will visit King Edward of England some time during the first six months of 1910 in order to obtain the English sovereign's support of Victor Emmanuel's views in regard to the limitation of armaments.

SAVANTS RESOLVE TO FAVOR NATIONAL BUREAU FOR MINING

Washington Memorial for Technical Service Is Advocated by Association at Last Meeting.

THE CHEMISTS ELECT

The American Association for the Advancement of Science at its closing general session today in Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, passed a resolution urging Congress to create during its present session a bureau of mines which shall endeavor to prevent disasters and the losses now prevalent in the American mining industry.

The resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, that with a view of the proper conduct of such investigations as will aid in lessening the waste which now characterizes the mining industry of the United States, the American Association for the Advancement of Science respectfully urges the Congress of the United States to establish during its present session a national bureau of mines."

Other resolutions were passed as follows:

"Resolved, that the American Association for the Advancement of Science gives its approval of the general plan of the George Washington Memorial Association to collect funds for the purpose of erecting a building in the city of Washington, D. C., adapted for a meeting place for national and other societies and organizations, and that a committee of five be appointed to assist in the effort."

The committee will be appointed later. "Resolved, that an eminent astronomer be made head of the naval observatory." David Starr Jordan, president of the association, presided at the meeting and called attention to the splendid hospitality of the people of Boston, citizens and institutions that had extended so many courtesies to the members of the association.

Mr. Jordan also referred to the fact that in point of actual registration of members of the association this convention was the largest in its history.

The registration from all parts of the country was 1306. This number does not include members of affiliated societies, who swelled the actual attendance to a number above 2000.

David Starr Jordan, president of the general association, gave a special lecture at the Harvard medical school this afternoon entitled "The Conservation of Our Fisheries."

Members of the American Chemical Society today are visiting the worsted mills of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, the Champion International Company, manufacturers of pulp and paper, at Lawrence; the Fore River Ship Building Company and the sewage experiment station of the Massachusetts state board of health. At the Fore River Ship Building Company the party made a close study of all departments of the battleship North Dakota.

At the banquet of the American Chemical Society at Hotel Somerset Thursday evening officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

President, W. D. Bancroft, professor of physical chemistry, Cornell University; councilors-at-large, A. D. Little, Boston;

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TEACHERS CONFER WITH MR. PINCHOT

WASHINGTON—Professors representing practically all the forestry schools in the United States met here today with Gifford Pinchot, the chief forester, to discuss plans to further education along forestry lines. The conference opened Thursday.

Yale, Harvard, University of Toronto, the universities of Columbia, Lehigh, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Brunswick and Washington; Iowa and Pennsylvania state colleges and the Maryland Agricultural College are represented.

EDITOR OPPOSES SENATE'S ACTION

WASHINGTON—The publication by the Senate of Representative McCall's article in defense of the Payne tariff law is the subject of a protest made to the secretary of the Senate. The McCall article was printed originally in a magazine.

It is possible that the Senate may take some action to satisfy the publisher who has protested against the use of his copyrighted article without his permission.

MR. BACON SHOWS HIS CREDENTIALS

PARIS—Robert Bacon, former secretary of state who now succeeds Henry White as United States ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Fallieres at Elysee palace today. The traditional ceremony connected with the presentation of a newly appointed foreign ambassador was observed.

NINE NEW STATUTES IN EFFECT SATURDAY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Fifty-Six-Hour Law, Regulating Working Time for Women and Children, Is One of the Most Important.

CHANGE AUTO RULES

Employers' Liability Act Is Another of the Measures Passed by the Last Great and General Court.

Nine new laws enacted by the last Great and General Court of Massachusetts go into effect tomorrow—New Year's day.

The most important statutes are the "56-hour" law for women and children and the automobile law.

The 56-hour law provides, in effect, that no child under 18 years of age and no woman shall be employed in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment for more than 56 hours in any single week. This is a reduction of two hours from the existing Massachusetts law, and came about as a compromise between organized labor and the manufacturers.

For several years a 54-hour law has been demanded in behalf of women and children, but because it was felt that such a law would put a tremendous handicap upon Massachusetts manufacturers in their competition with those in other states the compromise was finally agreed upon.

The bill was passed by the Legislature of 1908, because it made necessary extensive changes in various branches of manufacture, owners of manufacturing enterprises were given 18 months in which to adapt themselves to the new statute.

Automobilists will do well to carefully study the provisions of the new law, if they have not already done so. New and uniform speed regulations are created, new penalties are provided for violations of the law, and a sliding scale of license fees is adopted, requiring that owners shall pay a fee in proportion to horsepower and ranging from \$5 to \$25.

In approaching or traversing crossings and intersections of ways, operators are required not to exceed a speed of eight miles per hour; within the thickly settled portions of a city or town, where the operator's view is not unobstructed, a speed of 15 miles per hour is permitted, and outside of such districts the limit is raised to 20 miles. Violations of the act are now made punishable, for first offense, a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25; for second offense, not less than \$25 nor more than \$50; and for third offense, not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

Another important enactment is a statute amending the law relative to the right of action of employees against employers. Heretofore an employee injured in the discharge of his duties through a defect in the machinery has been unable to recover damages if he was found to have known of such defect; the law after tomorrow will provide that if such defect is reported to the person whose duty it is to remedy the defect, and it is not done within a reasonable time, employees shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk of such injury.

Chapter 481 of the acts of the present year provides that the board of harbor and land commissioners shall have annually for three years the sum of \$100,000, to be expended in the improvement of the harbors of the Commonwealth. This statute, enacted by the Legislature of the present year, is intended to do away with the legislative log-rolling which has always attended bills for harbor improvement, and to bring about the most effective distribution of the money which the state expends for this purpose.

Because chapter 524 of the acts of 1907, requiring cities and towns in the

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NEW TESTIMONY BY MR. RUSSELL

Daniel Blake Russell, the claimant in the Russell will case, resumed the witness stand for the thirteenth day of his examination, before Judge Lawton at the Middlesex probate court, East Cambridge, today.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he joined a lodge under the name of Daniel Blake so that his father would not be able to trace him. He identified a letter addressed to William C. Russell, sent from Minneapolis, as in his own handwriting.

SING "THE MESSIAH" TONIGHT.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Oratorio Society will give the Christmas oratorio, "The Messiah," with a large chorus and noted soloists tonight in Mechanics hall in this city. J. Vernon Butler is director.

NEW RAILROAD HEAD ELECTED.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—H. U. Mudge has been elected president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf railroad to succeed R. L. Winchell, who has become associated with the "Trisco" system.

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Leading Events in Athletic World Tennis Players Ranked

NINETY-THREE ARE RANKED BY U.S. LAWN TENNIS COMMITTEE

National Champion William A. Larned Again Given First Honors, With W. J. Clothier Second.

NEW YORK—Ninety-three single players and 18 pairs of doubles have been ranked by the ranking committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the year 1909. The committee which made the selections is composed of P. B. Hawk, B. C. Wright and C. F. Watson. Never before has a committee ranked so many players, and while there are a number of selections which will cause much surprise and no little discussion among the followers of the game, it is generally regarded that the committee has been very fair in its selections.

William A. Larned, national champion, is again put at the head of the single list in a class by himself, with William J. Clothier, ex-champion and runner-up in the national tournament of 1909, second in another class by himself. Five men are placed at scratch, the two western challengers for the Davis international trophy being placed sixth and seventh. While there are some who will believe that they should be much higher in the standing on account of their being selected to go to Australia, they did not show sufficient form in their eastern matches to warrant a better ranking.

Hackett and Alexander, national champions, again head the doubles in a class by themselves, with M. E. McLoughlin and G. N. Jones, the western challengers, in second place.

SINGLES.

Class I—One 2-6 of 15.

No. Player. Rank in 1908.

1 Larned, W. A. 1 1

2 Clothier, W. J. 2 2

3 Hackett, R. A. 3 3

4 Alexander, J. 4 4

5 Hackett, R. A. 5 5

6 Alexander, J. 6 6

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U. OF P. CAPTURES CHESS TOURNEY

Cornell Is in Second Place, Only One Point Behind the Winners, While Brown Gains Third Position.

NEW YORK—Norman T. Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania chess team is responsible for his team being the champion of the Triangular Chess League, made up of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Brown. Whitaker went through the tournament without a single loss, and by defeating Guild of Brown in the concluding round of play, while Bauder, his team mate, was losing to Tolins of Cornell, brought the final honors to his team by a score of 6½ to Cornell's 5½. Pennsylvania's victory was her sixth in the 11 tournaments these universities have engaged in.

Cornell showed up very strong in the final round, L. Tolins and C. E. Simerson both winning their games, the former scoring against his Pennsylvania antagonist.

Brown brought up in just place without a single tally to her credit, the poor showing being due to the fact that very little practice could be obtained before the intercollegiate event began.

During the interval for luncheon, the annual meeting of the league was held and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Isaac L. Rice, New York; vice-president, Norman T. Whitaker, Philadelphia; secretary, Hermann Helms, New York; tournament manager, Hartwig Cassell, New York.

WON. LOST. POINTS.

Pennsylvania.....4.....0.....6½

Cornell.....3.....1.....5½

Brown.....2.....2.....5

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

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Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

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Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

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Bauder.....1.....2.....4

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Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

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Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

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Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

Bauder.....1.....2.....4

Guild.....0.....4.....0

Tolins.....1.....3.....5½

Simerson.....2.....1.....5½

CONFERENCE HELD AT CAPITAL TODAY TO SETTLE STRIKE

Railroad Labor Head and Federal Officials Discuss Switchmen's Dispute on Northwestern Roads.

APPEAL TO MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—For the purpose of bringing about, if possible, an adjustment of the dispute between the switchmen and the Northwestern railroads, H. B. Perham, head of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference today with Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill.

The conference began promptly at 10 o'clock behind closed doors in the office of Chairman Knapp and after three hours failed to result in the adoption of any method of settlement of the strike.

At 1 o'clock the three conferees adjourned for luncheon. It was announced that they would resume their session at 2 p. m.

The telegram sent by Mayor James C. Haynes of Minneapolis, urging President Taft to lend his official influence toward a settlement of the strike, was referred by the President today to Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Neill.

Mr. Perham's conference with the two government officials is in accordance with the terms of the mediation and arbitration law, of which former Congressman C. J. Erdman of Pennsylvania was the author.

The so-called Erdman act was signed by President McKinley on June 1, 1898. It provides a comprehensive scheme which may be adopted for the amicable settlement of strikes and lockouts where in are involved a common carrier, doing an interstate business, and its employees.

Two methods of adjustment are specified, the second to be adopted only after the first shall have failed. The law grants either strikers or employers the privilege of submitting their differences, in the first place, to the commission of labor and the chairman of the interstate commerce commission for mediation. If the efforts of these two government officials to effect an amicable adjustment of the controversy are unsuccessful, a second plan is provided, this, however, requiring consent by both parties.

The law stated that there may be three arbitrators in the second plan; one named by the employer, a second by the labor organization of which the striking men are members or if they are not members of such a union, a man named by a majority of them, and a third chosen by the two already selected.

To this board of arbitration the law provides that both sides may submit their grievances in writing. The three arbitrators have the power of examining witnesses. A final decision is reached 30 days after the selection of the third arbitrator. Meanwhile the law declares that the status of the controversy shall not be changed.

Whatever decision the arbitrators may reach is filed in the United States circuit court for the district wherein the dispute occurs and is final unless legal error is discovered and may be enforced by court decree. Ten days are given either side dissatisfied with the decision in which to file with the court exceptions.

After award by the arbitrators the employers are forbidden to discharge employees, or the employees to resign without justifiable cause, for three months, without 30 days' notice in writing; and the award shall be considered in force for one year, without appeal unless by legal procedure.

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HOLIDAY BENEFIT SHOW AT KEITHS

Three-Act Pantomime Attracts Many Children—Given for Womens Educational and Industrial Union.

A holiday pantomime in three acts was given at Keith's theater today at 10:30 a. m. for the benefit of the Womens Educational and Industrial Union. The house was well filled, principally with children. The dancing of C. E. Cahill and Madge Torrance won extra applause of the audience.

The following persons were in the cast: Bertha Westcott, Swift, Louise Chisholm, Hazelle Lorraine Bold, Charlotte Cahill, Harrison Bennett, Theodore L. Stoddard, Madge Torrance, C. E. Cahill, Frank DeWitt, Charles Burns, Bertha Dunn, Marjorie Dudley, Walter Greenwood, Joseph Boyle Schrodle, Catherine McGregor.

Among the patronesses were: Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mrs. Edmund Billings, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. H. J. Coolidge, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. C. A. Hight, Mrs. Richard Hamlin Jones, Mrs. Gardner M. Lane, Mrs. R. T. Paine 2d, Mrs. Robert Saltonstall, Mrs. Marianne A. Sargent, Mrs. George R. Shaw, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Mrs. John Thayer, Mrs. Henry Tudor.

ACTION IS POSTPONED. NEW YORK—The report of the special committee of the stock exchange investigating the Rock Island fluctuations will not be acted upon by the governing committee until Jan. 12.

EX-MAYOR INJECTS EXPENDITURE ISSUE INTO CITY CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

and distinct warnings as to the danger to the city by fraud in its purchase of coal."

The speaker referred to the ex-mayor's inaugural, to the statement made to Mr. Fitzgerald by the acting superintendent of streets regarding coal delivered to the city and to correspondence between the agent of a coal company and the city's former executive, to indicate the latter's cognizance of then existing conditions.

"Now the question before the voters," said Mr. Storrow, "is whether they want to feel that it is a good thing for Boston to turn the city over for the next four years to a man who proposes to administer it on the theory that it is 'preposterous to hold the mayor personally responsible for fraud or waste,' and the quality of whose administration the finance commission characterized as follows:

"Under this administration the spoils system was developed, concentrated in the hands of the mayor, and pushed to its logical end—waste, inefficiency, corruption and fraud. This process was applied to every department whose governing head was not strong enough to resist. Few escaped its corroding influence; some wholly succumbed."

Congressman John A. Keliher was also a speaker at the rally.

John F. Fitzgerald points with considerable pride, Mr. Keliher said, to the increase in business activities while he was mayor. He had sought in vain to discover in just what branch of business endeavor marked improvement was noticeable in the years 1906 and 1907, but he had found, he stated, that there was considerable more doing in the dog-catching industry under the progressive administration of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald than under any other mayor in the history of the city.

Under Mayor Fitzgerald, the speaker said, a man was commissioned to round up canine delinquents, for which he was to receive \$1 apiece. From July 1, 1906, to March 1, 1908, this agent drew from the city \$6532. In other words, in less than two years he captured 6532 stray dogs. In previous years, he said, 2000 was considered a large catch.

Fitzgerald Supporters Fill Faneuil Hall at Noon

Faneuil hall was filled to overflowing at the noon rally today in the interests of the Fitzgerald campaign, when M. J. Coyle introduced the presiding officer, James H. Wolfe. The first speaker was Francis M. Carroll of ward 20. He was followed by Congressman O'Connell, who brought forth much applause by pointing out that James J. Storrow was not in the Democratic ranks at the state convention which nominated James H. Vahey for Governor.

He was followed by Councillor W. F. Murray, who made use of Mayor Hibbard's criticisms of Mr. Storrow. The next speaker was John F. Kennedy of the first finance commission.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald then spoke on the charges brought against him by the finance commission, and claimed that Laurence Minot was involved in deals that resulted in a loss to the city.

He said in regard to unadvertised contracts that the \$300,000 spent in that way while he was mayor was less than that spent by some of his predecessors. Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the moneyed interests of State and Wall streets as supreme in New York city and desirous of becoming so in Boston as the power behind Mr. Storrow.

He asked if Mr. Storrow would have vetoed the Home Telephone Company bill if he had been mayor when it came up. Mr. Fitzgerald claimed that Mr. Storrow was at the head of a small coterie of moneyed interests which instead of placing their funds in this city sought western investments.

Ex-Mayor Raises the Issue of Campaign Expenditures

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has injected the issue of comparative expenditures of the candidates into the mayoralty campaign, and his supporters await with considerable expectancy a rejoinder from the headquarters of James J. Storrow today on the subject.

In issuing the statement of his campaign expenses to date Mr. Fitzgerald calls on Mr. Storrow to make a similar statement. Mr. Fitzgerald's account of his expenses is as follows:

"My campaign expenditures to date are, in round numbers, as nearly as I have been able to summarize and estimate them:

Expenses of central headquarters and of ward headquarters, including campaign signs, \$2,500
Expenses of newspaper advertising, 1,500
Billboard advertising, 1,000
Campaign buttons, 650
Expenses of local rallies, 500
Expenses of Tremont Temple rally, 400
Incidentals, 500
Total, \$7,050

"If any voter thinks even this expenditure excessive I invite his attention to the fact that Mr. Storrow's newspaper advertising alone has cost him more than this sum during the last few days.

"There can be no possible doubt that his total expenditures to date under the above headings come to many times my own as above stated. In order that the voters may know how many times more,

New Trustee of Bay State Agricultural College Is Considered Happy Choice



HAROLD L. FROST. Arlington man appointed by Governor Draper on Massachusetts Agricultural College board.

HAROLD L. FROST of Arlington, who has just been appointed by Governor Draper as a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is considered to be particularly well fitted to occupy that position as he has had much experience in forestry and agricultural subjects.

Lately he returned from an extensive European tour during which he devoted much time to study of subjects pertaining to agriculture and forestry. Mr. Frost is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He is the son of Sylvester Frost, a prominent citizen of Arlington, and has for some time been active in the work of exterminating the kypsy and brown-tail moths.

WORCESTER MAN FOR GREAT PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Clinton S. Marshall, who for several years has been district superintendent of the American Steel & Wire Company's Worcester plants, is slated to leave this city in the very near future to assume direction of the United States Steel Corporation's new \$3,000,000 plant in Gary, Ind., according to word received at the different plants of the company in Worcester. The report also has it that other important local changes are scheduled to follow Mr. Marshall's transfer.

HORNBY ETCHINGS SHOWN IN BOSTON

The etchings of Lester G. Hornby are on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Hornby, whose home is in Pawtucket, R. I., was one of the best-known newspaper artists in Boston several years ago, but leaving the journalistic field, he went to Paris, where he studied etching at Julian's for several years.

I now challenge him to make a statement in the same form."

Mayor Hibbard's supporters are claiming at least 20,000 votes for him, while at the Storrow headquarters the managers are feeling confident of success, and Publicity Manager Robert Norton is so enthusiastic that he is claiming a South Boston majority for the Municipal League's candidate.

This claim is causing much merriment in the Niles building, where the Fitzgerald headquarters are located. The Fitzgerald managers are still insisting that even with Fitzgerald only holding his vote of 26,000 of two years ago he will win. In addition they say that he will get several thousand more and that he is still far in the lead in the race.

Candidates Storrow, Fitzgerald and Taylor held rallies in various sections of the city Thursday night, the first mentioned speaking at meetings at Charlestown, the South End, West Roxbury, Brighton, Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills. He attacked Mr. Fitzgerald on the coal frauds in all of his speeches.

Mr. Fitzgerald got back to his old stronghold, ward 8, Thursday evening besides addressing meetings in six other sections of the city.

Candidate Taylor attended two meetings of social clubs in Roxbury and attended a dance run by a Swedish society.

Daily Schedules of Rallies for Mayoralty Candidates

Storrow and Fitzgerald headquarters now issue daily schedules of the rallies planned for each.

The rallies scheduled for this evening include the following for Mr. Fitzgerald: Ward 5, Hibernian hall, Union street; Ward 4, Democratic headquarters, 520 Main street; Ward 3, ward room, Bunker Hill street; Ward 1, Boulevard hall, Bennington street; Ward 2, ward room, Maverick street; Ward 6, Jefferson Club, Charter street; Franklin schoolhouse, Washington street.

Rallies for Mr. Storrow tonight are: Ward 7, Knights of Honor hall, 730 Washington street; Ward 6, Faneuil hall; Ward 8, Blossom street ward hall; Excelsior Club at City Club; house rally, home of Frank H. Newhall, 55 Warren avenue; Ward 24, Odd Fellows hall, River street.

TWENTY TECHNICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page One.)

Leo H. Baekeland, New York; Dr. W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; directors, two years, A. D. Little, Boston; E. G. Love, New York city; secretary, Prof. Charles L. Parsons, New Hampshire State College; treasurer, A. P. Hallock, New York city; librarian, Daniel D. Berolzheimer, New York city; editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Prof. W. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill.; editor of the Journal of Chemical Abstracts, Dr. A. M. Patterson, Columbus, O.; associate editor, John A. Miller; editor Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, W. D. Richardson, Chicago, Ill.; finance committee, E. G. Love, New York city; P. McElhinney, New York; G. C. Stone, New York; membership committee, William McMurtrie, New York; G. C. Love, New York; B. E. Currie, Durham, N. H.

Samuel W. Wilder, president of the Merrimack Chemical Company of Boston, presided, with Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the place of honor at his right, and President W. R. Whitney of Schenectady, N. Y., of the American Chemical Society, at his left. President Ernest F. Nichols of Dartmouth was an unexpected guest and delivered an impromptu speech on the relation of chemistry and physics to each other.

That the American Geographical Society has not been cordial enough to explorers who go far from home and bring back narratives of adventure was the statement of Vice-President W. M. Davis of Cambridge at the meeting of the society in the Cambridge Geological Museum.

He said in part: Although our own work is mostly performed in well known lands, we must recognize and admire the brave strength of purpose, the persistence in the face of hardships which enabled Peary to reach one pole and Shackleton so very nearly to reach the other. We have still the distinction of being the only geographical society in the world in which some definite geographical accomplishment is required for membership.

American Home Economics Convention Is Under Way

The second annual convention of the American Home Economics Association was opened this morning at 10 o'clock at Simmons College. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of M. I. T., president of the association, presided.

President Henry Le Favour of Simmons College delivered the address of welcome. He believed that the pressing social question, not only for the laboring class but for those of moderate means, is the ability to make income meet the demands of present and future day living. He congratulated the association on its large attendance and welcomed it to Simmons College.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, president of the association, in reply thanked the president of Simmons for the use of the college, and expressed the belief that such an institution as Simmons College affords an excellent example of the manner in which the foundation is laid for a new generation so far as woman's work is concerned.

James F. Norris, professor of chemistry at Simmons College, described the training given at that institution and declared that it was not the girl's fault that she did not have the same ability to reason as the boy when first entering college, citing the case of a doll which the girl would tend with the utmost care, never thinking to pull out the eyes or cut the sawdust to see how it worked, while the boy would pull to pieces his engine to find out how and why.

He believed that students should have a broad view of chemistry as an aid to their study of household economics rather than for special knowledge.

Prof. Charles L. Norton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking of the relation of physics to home economics, said that there is nothing for which we have so little regard in the matter of conservation and that in an ordinary cook stove about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the heat goes for the purpose for which it is meant, cooking. He spoke of the fireless cooker as a practical step toward a desired end.

Percy G. Stiles, professor of physiology at Simmons College, graphically illustrated the manner in which students at the college pursued his subject throughout the successive years.

Bio-chemistry, the last division of the topic, was the subject of a paper by William J. Gies of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Food chemistry and dietetics, said Professor Gies, are both intimately related to a course in biological chemistry. He proceeded to give in detail a course of study of household economics.

Reports and announcements followed and the meeting adjourned until 3:30 p. m. for sectional meetings at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The interim will be taken up by the annual luncheon at Hotel Westminster, at which Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College and chairman of the New England Home Economics Association, will be toastmaster. The roll-call of delegates and reports from the field will follow the luncheon.

The afternoon sectional meetings include conferences on high school work and domestic art, domestic economics teachers, and a meeting of dietitians and others.

This evening the topic will be recent progress in relation to dietetics, to be discussed by Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University, Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale University and Otto Folin of Harvard University. These addresses will be followed by a general discussion.

MANY CORPORATIONS FORCED TO TAKE PHYSICAL INVENTORY

WASHINGTON—Where a corporation through its books or otherwise can ascertain its income sufficiently for the officers to make oath to the return as true, this will be regarded as equivalent to an inventory and a physical inventory need not be taken.

"It is realized, however, that in cases of many corporations, income for the calendar year cannot be ascertained without taking a physical inventory at the end of the calendar year, and the law being explicit both as to the period and income, where such income cannot be ascertained without a physical inventory, this will have to be taken."

These are the views expressed by the

internal revenue office in response to inquiries from corporations that are finding themselves embarrassed in making returns in cases where their fiscal year is not identical with the calendar year.

It is especially important to those concerned where the question of the taking of a physical inventory of merchandise, supplies or other materials is at stake. The law provides explicitly that the returns on which the 1 per cent tax is to be paid are made as of the end of the calendar year.

The ruling made by the office, it is said, is to apply only to the returns from the current year.

VERMONT INVENTOR DRAWS ELECTRICITY FROM SUN, IT IS SAID

Georg H. Cove, it is asserted in the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, has invented, and has had in use for a year or more, a device that generates electricity from sunlight, thus bringing to light the incipient inception of what in the future may run our factories, light our streets, provide the power that shall drive our street cars, heat our houses, light them; in short, an attainment, however slight, of the struggle of ages.

Amid all the talk about the conservation of natural resources it is not unnatural that men of inventive disposition should cast their eyes—figuratively speaking—toward the sun as a possible source of productive energy. The power exerted by the full sunlight shining on 30 square feet of surface is represented as the approximate equivalent of one horsepower. The economic point seems to be how to convert this potential energy into practical, available energy and make it perform industrial feats.

The most obvious solution is, to convert the dynamic force of the solar rays into electrical energy. The problem is one that has engaged the attention of many studious and profound thinkers, men of learning in the domain of physics and of practical mechanical ability.

Years ago John Erickson displayed in New York a device for concentrating the rays of the sun and making their combined power available. Mouchot, a Frenchman, invented a solar engine with 100 square feet of reflecting surface by means of which sufficient of the sun's rays could be concentrated to develop one horsepower, which was applied under a boiler. Since these devices appeared great strides have been made toward the practical utilization of the force of the solar rays. Electricity has begun to be understood and a little more than begun to be used.

Mr. Cove's device is a contrivance of metals, glass and certain other adjuncts, the exact nature of which is known only to the inventor, serving to concentrate the sun's rays for the purpose of charging a storage battery.

There is a steel frame in which are set numerous plugs of an unknown composition. One end of these plugs is inclosed under a peculiarly colored glass, while the other appears on the opposite side. The difference between the conditions at one end of the plugs and the other causes a flow of electric fluid from the field under the glass to the undercharged field behind the apparatus. This flow is diverted into storage batteries. The apparatus is automatic and is equipped with a circuit breaker which, severing connection between the generator and the storage battery whenever the sun's rays are withdrawn, but which resumes it when they reappear.

Thus far the electricity thus generated has been used only for producing light, but there is no reason for supposing that it could not be used for all purposes to which electricity is applied. It is estimated that the electricity generated by one of these generators placed on a house-top, in a day of sunshine, will suffice to light an average family residence for a period varying from a week to 10 days.

At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Maine road provided a special train from North station this morning for the accommodation of the Order of Railway Conductors and friends enroute to Orange, Mass., via Pittsburg division.

The Boston & Albany road furnished special service for the Boston Festival Orchestra to Worcester today.

The Pullman Company will furnish six modern sleepers for the two special trains which will be occupied by members of the Boston grand opera company Saturday night en route to Pittsburg.

The New Haven road handled a time shipment of oranges Thursday night which was delivered at Jersey City by the Pennsylvania road. The train made the run from Harlem River to South Boston in less than seven hours.

A great many changes will be made in the personnel of the Boston & Albany road when the old-timers go on the pension list tomorrow.

NEW TIME FOR CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—With the new year Chile will adopt a system of eastern standard time, corresponding with that of the eastern time division of the United States.

CHANGE FOR MAINE MILITIA

PORTLAND, Me.—The first regiment of the state militia tomorrow will change from the form of infantry to the coast artillery corps.

HIGH COST OF LIVING BLAMED ON FARMER IS REFUTED IN WEST

SPOKANE, Wash.—Nelson S. Pratt, mayor of Spokane, a successful farmer and lumberman in the Mississippi valley and the Pacific Northwest, takes exception to the sweeping statement by James J. Hill that the present high cost of living is chargeable to the extravagance, carelessness and lack of thrift of the agricultural classes of the country, saying:

"As a result of a recent visit to several of the largest districts in the middle western and Pacific states, I am prepared to say there has never been a time when general farming was conducted along more economical lines than at present. In fact, the methods of today are far more economical than those of the '80s. Had we been as skilful and thorough then as we are the farmers of today, we certainly would have been equally successful.

"It is not overstating the case when I say that the modern grower conducts his farm along the same lines that prevail in a well organized business establishment, and as a result he is not only making a good living and educating his children, but is also putting money into improvements, as well as into the bank.

"It is idle talk to charge the high cost of living to the farmer, as it must be plain to any one who has studied the subject that at least three causes contribute to increasing prices of the necessities of life. The large production of gold during the last few years is an important factor, in that it has resulted in making money cheap, and, to a great extent, no doubt, is responsible for increases in prices. Cheap money means high prices.

"Perhaps the greatest factor in the high cost of living is the tariff, which enables manufacturers to combine and compel the consumers to pay enormous and unreasonable prices. Such farm products as beef and pork are controlled entirely by the so-called beef trust, while butter, eggs, cheese and poultry are handled by cold storage companies and kindred combinations, and the prices of cereals are fixed largely by the speculative boards of trade.

"I hold no brief for the farmers of the country, but from an experience of almost a lifetime as a farmer, born and raised on a farm, I know that the system employed during my time holds no comparison to the present methods of farming. Intensive agriculture, with the use of water supplied by artificial means, was then largely an experiment, and so-called dry-farming, or more properly soil and moisture conservation, was in its very infancy. These methods are successes today. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have also been and are strong factors in advancing the industry.

"I challenge Mr. Hill to show any period prior to 1874, when there were larger acre yields of grain, fruit, grasses and roots than at present, and with this I would also ask him to point to any year when the farmers were more prosperous than they are today. Extravagance and lack of thrift and progress and prosperity do not go hand in hand, and that fact alone answers Mr. Hill's statement."

COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY MEETS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations held its twelfth annual and twenty-third general event in the Crown hotel Thursday night and elected officers. The occasion was one of the most interesting in recent years, and aside from the usual features, a valuable collection of old silver ware was exhibited.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Governor, Arthur W. Dennis; deputy governor, Charles Dean Kimball; lieutenant governor, Hamilton B. Tompkins; secretary, Henry B. Rose; treasurer, William C. Rhodes; registrar, R. Hammett Tilley; historian, John A. Stevens; chancellor, John Taggard Blodgett; chaplain, the Rev. Wilford L. Hoopes.

TENNESSEE BANS LIQUOR MAKING. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Distillers and brewers must close down their plants at midnight tonight. At that time the new Tennessee law forbidding the manufacture of intoxicating beverages in this state becomes effective. The new law will be tested in the courts.

LIFE SAVERS OFF TO SCHOONER. HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass. (By wireless)—The Orleans life saving crew started out an hour after sunrise today to the assistance of a three-masted schooner flying signals a couple of miles off shore. The revenue cutter Gresham, which is patrolling the coast, was notified.

SEALS INDICATE GOOD FISHING. ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Seals are numerous in the straits of Belle Isle and 700 have been taken in Belle Harbor this week. This is said to indicate a good spring fishing.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

ELSMERE, DEL. U. S. A.

Mottled Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard and Trunk colors. Angles and Bands, plain and creased, Strap Leaps, Corners for Suit Cases and Trunks. Prices and samples on application.

CONDITIONS AT DEER ISLAND WERE DUE TO MAYOR, SAYS BOARD

The finance commission in its report on the conditions at Deer island, made public today, states that there has been a serious lack of discipline there, resulting in the demoralization both of officers and inmates, and lays responsibility primarily upon Mayor Hibbard.

Mayor Hibbard today gave out a statement commenting on the report of the commission. The mayor said:

"I have read the report of the investigation of the penal institutions department. It is a good campaign document. Mr. Emerson, now acting as penal institutions commissioner, is investigating conditions and later I will give the press a full report of his findings."

The report states: "The responsibility for the evil conditions of the last two years was made clear by the testimony. It was difficult, if not impossible, for the master to maintain discipline over officers who secured their appointments through political influences, which they had reason to feel were strong enough to maintain them in the face of their misconduct."

"The commissioner was not capable of performing his duties, because he lacked the training and qualifications necessary for his position. The responsibility rests primarily with the mayor, because of his appointment as head of the department, for political reasons, of one who, he must have known, could not properly perform the duties of the office."

The commission makes 10 recommendations in regard to the institution, as follows: Placing the department in charge of a proven disciplinarian, merging the offices of secretary and assistant commissioner, placing the department under civil service laws, discharging any official forthwith for misconduct similar to that for which many inmates are there, discharging and prosecuting any official who assists inmates in obtaining forbidden supplies, appointing more probation officers that petty offenders may be given a better opportunity of paying fines before bringing them to the institution, effecting proper segregation through thus reducing the population, separating the victims of habits from the other inmates, giving the inmates hard and serious work, giving suitable instruction to inmates and the reducing of idleness.

PHILLIPS BROOKS STATUE ARRIVES

St. Gaudens Sculpture Delivered at Trinity Church Where Marble Canopy Is Ready for It.

The long awaited statue of Phillips Brooks, the work of Augustus St. Gaudens, has arrived in Boston and is now on the premises of Trinity church. The statue is still in the crate in which it was shipped from New York.

Robert Treat Paine, one of the parish committee which has the statue in charge, said today that no date for the unveiling has been set.

The canopy of Tennessee marble which has been erected as a setting for the statue, is completed and ready to receive the figure.

BREEDERS URGE UNIFORM LAWS

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the New England Holstein-Friesian Club held at the residence of Hon. Charles W. Wood in this city, at which 60 breeders of fancy cattle from every state in New England were present, it was voted to take steps toward securing a uniform law from the national Congress to control the transportation of cattle from one part of the Union to another. It was brought out during the session that the breeders of thoroughbred cattle are greatly hampered by the laws of the different states relating to the transportation of cattle, nearly every state in the Union having a regulation different from its neighbors.

BOSTON MAN MAY BE ELECTED CHIEF

Former District Fire Chief Patrick E. Keyes of South Boston is said to be slated to succeed James R. Hopkins, the retiring Somerville chief. Former Chief Keyes has an exceptionally brilliant record, and has frequently been mentioned for fire commissioner of Boston. He was a member of the Boston fire department for 32 years, and in 1884 had the unusual honor of being appointed captain, skipping the grade of lieutenant.

NEW MACHINERY IN COTTON SCHOOL

ATHENS, Ga.—The session of the university cotton school, which will open in this city Jan. 4, under the direction of the State College of Agriculture, will present some interesting features to the farmers of the state who attend this gathering, in addition to the work that will be done along the regular lines of the school.

BIBLE FUND FALLS SHORT

NEW YORK.—It is said at the offices of the American Bible Society that less than one-third of the \$150,000 required by Saturday in order to receive \$500,000 offered by Mrs. Russell Sage has been reported pledged.

BOSTON MAY LOSE A YEAR'S INTEREST ON PARKMAN FUND

The appropriation by the aldermen of \$60,000 from the interest on the Parkman fund for use in subsoil irrigation in the Boston common, unless some action is taken by the common council today, will be lost to the city, except as principal. By the terms of the Parkman will the interest on the fund must be used within the year it becomes due, or else it becomes a part of the principal and can therefore not be used.

This year, according to Corporation Counsel Babson, so far as this \$60,000 is concerned, expires tonight and the interest has not been used. The appropriation order was passed by the council Thursday night, but to make it valid reconsideration must be refused. A motion to that effect is now pending. When the motion was put at the meeting it was found that a quorum was no longer present.

The council further voted to transfer \$40,000 from the appropriation for the lamp division of the street department to a special appropriation for repairing the ferryboat General Sumner, which was recently damaged by fire.

The council concurred with the aldermen in voting to transfer that part of Central square, East Boston, which is to be occupied by a court house to the custody of the public buildings department from that of the public grounds.

MALDEN URGES NEW FIREHOUSE

Petition for Building in Faulkner Section Will Be Presented to City Within a Few Days.

A petition for a fire station in the Faulkner section of Malden, capable of containing a single two-horse piece of apparatus, either a hose wagon or combination chemical truck, will within the next day or two be presented to the Malden city government.

This step will be taken as the outcome of a meeting of the Bakers Hill Improvement Association held Thursday evening.

At present there is no apparatus in this section, although a little more than half of the entire number of fires in the city the past year were in Faulkner. The section is also the most rapidly growing part of the city. A committee was appointed to confer with Mayor-elect Fall on the matter. The association also elected as secretary William Scott, the office having been unfilled at the annual election held a month ago.

NEW BRIDGE LAWS IN FORCE TONIGHT

More Than Fifty Structures in Boston Are Affected by the War Department's Revised Regulations.

The new war department regulations covering the opening and closing of drawbridges in Boston and on the Merrimack river from Haverhill to the sea will become effective at midnight tonight.

Mayor Hibbard of Boston, Mayor Moulton of Haverhill and the bridge owners have acknowledged receipt of the new rules. As no comment accompanies the letters from the mayors, it is not anticipated that the local engineer's office that objections will be found.

The regulations govern the prohibitive time of opening over 50 bridges in and about Boston, and orders that they may be properly manned and maintained. In Haverhill the rules nullify the city ordinance that prohibits the opening of the Haverhill-Bradford bridge between 12 o'clock noon and 1 p. m.

PREDICTS A BOOM FOR WEST INDIES

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Canadian Trade Agent Flood reports the crops good in the West Indies, with the prospect for sugar planters good, and regards the present as a very favorable time to develop Canadian-West Indian trade.

Canada's greatest need in the West Indies, however, he declares, is more commercial travelers to drum up business. Canadian firms apparently do not realize the importance of the market, and meanwhile American and British firms are securing the trade.

PROHIBITION IN BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The city council of Birmingham has adopted the state-wide prohibition laws as regular city ordinances. Heretofore the city has acted in accordance with the state laws, but a decision of the supreme court annulled all convictions.

GALVESTON FIRE DAMAGES COTTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—Fire here Thursday destroyed the north compartment on one of the concrete wharves of pier 12, causing damage estimated at \$100,000, instead of \$250,000 as first reported. The principal loss is on cotton awaiting shipment to Liverpool.

WRECK REPORTED IN MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Rock Island California special was wrecked today at Trenton, Mo. The engine and seven coaches turned over and three cars were burned. Five persons were killed and nine injured.

Report Against Three Mill Tax Plan

Special Board Issues Finding on Proposed Classification of Property.

The report of the special tax board appointed under the authority of a resolve adopted by the last general court issued today acts adversely on the three-mill tax proposition. The commission has been debating the feasibility of a constitutional amendment to permit the classification of property by the Legislature for purposes of taxation.

The members are: Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin, Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry and former Gov. John L. Bates.

It is the belief of nearly all that the Legislature will accept the report of the commission, and that the 3-mill tax proposition will disappear for some time. The report was written by Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, who served as secretary of the commission, and is signed by all three commissioners.

The commission reports adversely on each question involved in its instructions as follows:

"1. It is not advisable to classify property for purposes of taxation in this state, except so far as classification may now be permissible under the existing laws."

"2. It would probably be necessary to amend the constitution, if the Legislature should desire to apply the principle of classification under the tax laws."

"3. It is not, however, desirable so to amend the constitution."

The objections to the proposed amendment which had most weight in determining the commission to report adversely on the proposed amendment are summarized in the report as follows:

First, specific objections to the 3-mill tax, in the special interest of which the amendment is urged.

Second, general objections to removal of the word "proportional" from the tax clause of the constitution.

"The first class of objections may be reduced to two arguments:

"1. The 3-mill tax would cause economic disturbance by unsettling values and encouraging capital to seek foreign investment."

"2. It would cause financial disturbance by reducing the revenues derived from intangible personality and embarrassing the finances of many cities and towns."

"The second class of objections may be reduced to the statement of three dangers threatened by the proposed amendment:

"1. The power of classification might be used to introduce a multitude of special taxes, with various rates, thus leading to endless complexity of the tax system."

"2. The desire to secure legislative favors in the form of reduced taxation would produce constant agitation by various interests pleading for changes in the tax laws."

"3. The passage of the amendment would open the door to the enactment of unjust discriminative measures of taxation designed to penalize wealth."

Concerning the taxation of machinery, the report says: "The recommendation regarding the taxation of machinery at a special uniform rate finds slight support in the tax systems of American states. So far as manufacturing corporations are specially favored or leniently treated in other states, this seems to occur not through the tax legislation, but through the local assessment of their property at less than its full value. If an undue burden of taxation is really imposed upon manufacturing corporations in this state at the present time, this comes chiefly not through the local taxation of machinery, but through the state excise tax on corporate excess, which can be altered or reduced without a constitutional amendment."

As to the need of an amendment permitting a lower tax on growing timber, the commission says: "It is extremely doubtful whether any mere change in the tax laws would be adequate to accomplish this object (the promotion of forest culture)."

Coming then to a discussion of the 3-mill tax, and after setting forth the arguments advanced in its favor, the commission gives the following as some of the reasons leading it to oppose such a change in the tax system:

WOMAN JANITOR TO PRESENT BILL

If School Department Refuses to Pay for Clearing Walks It Will Cost Her Almost a Week's Wage.

Miss Margaret Walsh, janitor of the schoolhouse at the corner of Adams and Chestnut streets, Charlestown, says that she is going to send the bill for clearing the sidewalks to the schoolhouse department, and, if they do not reimburse her, that of course she must bear the expense out of her salary of \$6 a week.

EARLY MISHAPS HOLD UP TRAFFIC

A collision of cars at the North station and a \$6000 fire in the Rutland house, opposite the North station, caused two interruptions to the surface car traffic on the Boston Elevated road early today during the rush hours.

PRINCE WRITES BOOK OF POEMS

PARIS.—News comes from Montenegro that Prince Nicolas has just finished a book of poems called "Songs of the Mountains." The volume will be published on the fiftieth anniversary of his reign. Although Prince Nicolas is not so well known a writer as his neighbor, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), this is not his first literary effort. He has already brought out a book of military songs and two dramas. His daughter is also a writer.

IMPORTANT DEAL FOR WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The most important real estate deal occurring in this city in years will be accomplished by the leasing of property at the corner of Main and Front streets, Worcester's busiest corner, and familiarly known all over as Harrington's corner, to the Riker-Jaynes Company, which it is said plans the establishment of a large drug store on the lower floor.

STREET RAILWAY CLUB DINES

One hundred and fifty members were present at the December meeting and dinner of the New England Street Railway Club Thursday evening at the American House.

NINE NEW STATUTES IN EFFECT SATURDAY

(Continued from Page One.)

metropolitan district to meter each year 5 per cent of their water installation, and to meter all new installations, contained no penalty for a failure to observe the law, the last Legislature found it necessary to pass a law providing that each city and town failing to comply with the requirements of the law shall, on and after Jan. 1, be assessed not less than \$20, nor more than \$100 for each day during which such violation or neglect continues.

Other statutes taking effect tomorrow are: Chapter 440, providing that April 1 instead of May 1 shall be the date for the assessment of taxes, and the listing and registration of voters; chapter 198, that a devise of real estate, subject to a mortgage, shall be deemed to be a devise of the interest only which the testator had at the time of his decease over and above such mortgage; chapter 342, that deposits in the savings departments of trust companies shall be subject to a tax, in the year 1910, of one eighth of one per cent, in the year 1911 one quarter of one per cent and in the year 1912 three eighths of one per cent; and chapter 502, providing that returns to the board of railroad commissioners shall hereafter be as of the year ending June 30, instead of Sept. 30.

The Boston Credit Mens Association will open its new offices in the Merchants building at 77 Summer street Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

The location is central and the offices well adapted for the association's work. Members whose businesses are located within the city will probably make use of the office whenever the occasion requires for conferences, etc., and out-of-town members will without doubt find it a convenient headquarters when visiting in the city.

AUTO DEALERS LEAVE FOR SHOW. Many automobile dealers and salesmen left this city this morning on the 10 o'clock train for New York, where they will attend the opening of the tenth annual international show held under the auspices of the A. M. C. M. A., in Grand Central Palace beginning tonight at 8 o'clock. Most of them will spend the entire week there and be present at the opening of the Madison Square Garden show of the A. L. A. M. next week.

TEST FOR SALARIED POSITION. A competitive examination for the position of secretary of the state board of charity will be held Jan. 24. The position will pay a salary of \$2500 a year, and applicants must be college graduates, possess the legal knowledge of a graduate of a law school, and must have had experience or shown ability in charity work.

BACONIAN STUDENT ARRIVES

Dr. William H. Prescott of Boston, a well-known student of Bacon, returned Wednesday from England where he has been seeking proofs that the writings accredited to Shakespeare are really from the pen of Sir Francis Bacon. Dr. Prescott admitted that he was not successful in his search.

SPECIMENS GIVEN TO MUSEUM

AVAILON, Catalina Island.—Mrs. Blanche Trask has given her entire collection of about 6000 prehistoric specimens to the Museum of Anthropology of the affiliated colleges in San Francisco.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IS SLAIN

CONSTANTINOPLE.—News was received today of the assassination on last Tuesday of Hassan Tahsin Pasha, Governor-General of the Yemen vilayet, while he was on his way from Sana to the Red sea.

Reduced Working Week to Start in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two million and eighty thousand working hours yearly is the estimated reduction in time in consequence of the new 56-hour law, which goes into effect Monday. Twenty thousand operatives will be affected by its provisions.

All of the textile manufacturing establishments in the state will enter upon new running schedules Monday, the operation of the new law making this imperative. Under the present law operative, in the main, begin work at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, but under the new law machinery will not start until several minutes later.

The new law was passed to affect none but women and minors under 16 years of age, but its operation not only affects women and minors, but also men and minors over 16 now employed.

Mill men say it will be impossible to so separate the departments as to permit men to work longer than women and minors, hence all the operatives, under the new schedules, come within the new running schedule, and get but 56 hours work per week.

GOVERNOR HONORS POLICE

Governor Draper and Lieutenant-Governor Flintham have informed Superintendent of Police William H. Pierce that they will attend the annual police ball in Mechanics building, next Wednesday evening. Additional invitations to public officials are in the mails today.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IS SLAIN

CONSTANTINOPLE.—News was received today of the assassination on last Tuesday of Hassan Tahsin Pasha, Governor-General of the Yemen vilayet, while he was on his way from Sana to the Red sea.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

MELROSE

Two of the graduate classes of the high school, 1904 and 1906, held their reunions Thursday night, the former at the high school library, where supper was served; the latter at Grand Army hall, where dancing was enjoyed. Philip R. Carter was elected president of the 1904 association and Clarence Munn was chosen president of the 1906 society.

At the closing session of the school board resolutions of thanks were presented the retiring chairman, Oscar F. Frost, who leaves after six years' service on the board.

Melrose lodge of Elks will hold its annual ball in the city auditorium this evening.

READING

A joint installation of the new officers of Veteran Post 194, G. A. R., and Veteran Corps 128, at Grand Army headquarters Tuesday evening, Jan. 4. The ladies will serve a supper.

A public gymnasium exhibition by all the classes of the Y. M. C. A. is being planned for Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, by the physical directors, G. A. Sampson and Miss Mildred G. Parker.

Installation of the newly elected officers of Quannapowitt Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, and a typical Indian supper of corn and venison will be a feature of the meeting.

WELLESLEY

The selectmen have received estimates from the heads of the different departments on expenses for the coming year. These were referred to the committee on appropriations.

The annual meeting of the Congregational church will be held today.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination Jan. 4 to select mail carriers.

The annual meeting of the Wellesley National Bank stockholders will be held Jan. 11 to elect directors.

EVERETT

At the annual meeting to elect grand representatives Governor Bradford colony of Pilgrim Fathers selected former Governors Hunt and Green of the colony to the office.

Residents of the easterly section of the city, which is to serve as a location for the Elevated structure to Malden square, are to meet sometime this month and form a committee which is to take up the matter of land adjustment with the Elevated railway.

NEWTON

Matt B. Jones, Republican, and William J. Doherty, Democrat, have been elected respectively president and vice-president of the board of aldermen for 1910.

The aldermen have authorized the mayor to petition for legislation to provide for dredging the Charles river from the Watertown dam to Newton Lower Falls. The work is to be done under the supervision of the metropolitan park commission.

WHITMAN

Whitman lodge, N. E. O. P., is arranging for another class initiation during the coming month.

The trustees of the public library have purchased 100 new books, which will be placed on the shelves early in January.

The annual "guests night" of the Whitman Womens Club will be held on the evening of Jan. 12.

WALTHAM

There will be a New Year's party tonight at the free reading room.

A union watch night service will be held tonight at Haven chapel, to be followed by refreshments.

The Spencer Musical Club will hold its monthly social tonight.

Mrs. Josephine Weber has been elected president of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Herbert Lamson has been elected president of the Watch City Gospel Temperance Reform Club.

The Waltham Roadsters Club has erected a toboggan slide on Crescent street.

MEDFORD

The city has adopted a new ordinance in relation to the laying of granite sidewalks, whereby the city pays half the cost.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton chapter, D. A. R., will hold its annual New Year's reception at the historic Royall house Saturday afternoon. The house will be thrown open to the public and members of nearby chapters have been invited to the reception.

The Outlook Club of Wellington is to give a dramatic entertainment next week in the Wellington hall.

The members of the First Universalist church are planning to hold an entertainment entitled "Olla Podrida" Jan. 14.

BEVERLY

Farewells were said at the last meeting of the common council of 1909 Thursday evening. The ordinance to increase the salary of the city messenger to \$1000 was passed and the ordinance committee reported that it was unable to agree on the ordinance giving the permanent firemen one day off in eight.

The usual votes of thanks were passed. Of the council this year, eight members drop out. Martin R. Lane and Augustus P. Loring, Jr., become aldermen. P. W. Cooke, Thomas A. Eastman, George E. Teague, George W. Lamb, L. O. Edwards and Charles H. Hull retire.

MALDEN

Beginning with the new year, Capt. T. J. Foley of the police department will put into effect a new set of regulations, whereby the shifts of night patrolmen will be alternated.

The Omicron Delta fraternity is to hold its annual dance in Esther hall this evening.

Middlesex lodge of Odd Fellows has elected officers for the year and will install them the second week in January with a banquet preceding the exercises. Following are the officers: N. G., Frank T. Taylor; V. G., Fred L. Watts; R. S., E. P. Holton; F. S., L. W. Pillsbury; treasurer, F. H. Towns; trustee, F. P. Green.

WAKEFIELD

The school committee will hold a special meeting tonight at which several candidates for the position of principal of the Greenwood school will be considered. Miss Sarah E. Wilkins has resigned and will take the eighth grade at the Lincoln school, now taught by Miss Clara Emerson.

The class of 1902, Wakefield high school, will hold its annual reunion this evening at the home of the president, Carl P. Sweetser, 19 Pearl street.

The Franklin school has a roll of honor of 65 pupils having a record of perfect attendance for the 16 weeks of the first term of the year.

DOUBLE STAMPS FORENOONS

Houghton & Dutton Co.
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

10,000 Pairs of Rubbers at Bargain Prices

"Educator" Rubbers for Men, Women and Children

2690 pairs, made to fit the celebrated "Educator" Shoes, or any shoe with wide toes. The best lot of Rubbers we have offered this season.

Men's Rubbers, 75c Women's Rubbers, 59c
Children's Rubbers, 49c

Men's "Everstick" Rubbers
A lot in a good variety of shapes. Regular price \$1.25 the world over. Special at 69c

500 Pairs of Women's Rubbers, 2000 Pairs of Women's High Grade Winter Boots, in a great number of kinds. Values run from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Special at 2.49

1800 Pairs of Men's Slippers, all marked down. Prices run from 29c to 1.59

Special Sale of Rolled Edge Rubbers—We have the best make, and recommend them. Our prices are low, ranging from 59c to 98c

Extra Values in Rubber Boots and Arctics

Interests in the College and Musical World

Musical Events In Boston



MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD.

She will be Isolde in the Metropolitan performance of Wagner's "Tristan," conducted by Toscanini at Boston opera house, Jan. 10.

"BOHEME" at the special performance of Thursday evening at the Boston opera house brought forward three singers in new characters—Mme. Francis Alda as Mimi, Mme. Eugenia Bronskaja as Musetta and Cesare Formichi as Marcello. Mme. Alda showed the same traits of artistry in the role of Mimi that she has shown in the roles of Gilda and Marguerite. Her work has always fitted well into the general dramatic scheme, because she has allowed her impersonation to be molded by those of the other artists with whom she has sung and acted; but she has never quite shown herself a brilliant performer, because she has done little or nothing to shape the impersonations of her associates.

She is the exact opposite of Mme. Maria Gay, who as Carmen exerts all the influence possible on the other characters in the drama, but in no important way is influenced by them. Mme. Alda has been successful in the role of Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello," and she was apparently thinking of the plaintive Desdemona on Thursday evening when she was representing Mimi.

Mme. Bronskaja in the role of Musetta both as actress and as singer frequently relied on her technique when she could just as well have trusted to her natural resources of expression. She is a discreet artist and, like other Russians among Mr. Russell's singers, she is well taught; she will never spoil any part, great or small, to which she may be assigned.

Mr. Formichi, the baritone recently added to the forces of the Boston Opera Company, will probably be given important work in the performance of the second half of the season. He entered generously into the spirit of the character of Marcello, the painter; he was somewhat unsteady in his stage action, uncertain how to strike the right balance between being himself and keeping in his part. His voice is expressive and of a rich quality but its tone softens and becomes inaudible when other vocal tone or when orchestral tone of any considerable volume is sounded against it.

Mr. Conti directed the music of this "Bohème" performance, with his singers distributed in the parts as below:

Mimi.....Frances Alda
Musetta.....Eugenia Bronskaja
Rodolfo.....Florence Constantino
Marcello.....Cesare Formichi
Colline.....Jose Mardones
Schaunard.....Attilio Pulcin
Alcindoro.....John Mogan
Benoit.....Luigi Tavecchia
Un Doganiere.....G. Balestrini
Pargpol.....C. Strocchio

Tonight at the Boston opera house Mme. Maria Gay, Mme. Lipkowska, Constantino and Baklanoff will sing in "Carmen." Mme. Gay appears the last time for the season at this performance.

The Saturday matinee will begin at 1:30. "Trovatore" will be the opera; Mmes. Boninsegna, Fabbrì, Messers, Carica and Formichi the principal singers.

"TRISTAN."

Wagner's "Tristan" was performed at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, Monday evening, Dec. 27, for the third time this season. The cast was the same that is announced for the opening night of the Metropolitan engagement in Boston, Jan. 10; namely: Isolde, Mme. Fremstad; Brangäne, Mme. Homer; Tristan, Carl Burrius; King Mark, Blass; Kurneval, Amato; Melot, Muhlmann.

"Tristan" is one of the Wagner operas that have been entirely revised by the new administration at the Metropolitan



MISS LOIE FULLER.

She will appear with a company of dancers Jan. 3 to 8 at the Boston opera house.

opera house. Mr. Gatti-Casazza is responsible for it as a scenic production. Mr. Toscanini is responsible for the music. The whole work has been restudied as to staging; and in place of the old-fashioned operatic paraphernalia heretofore used, new scenery, properties and costumes have been procured according to new designs of Fortuni of Berlin.

The stage managers of the opera houses in Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Bayreuth, Vienna and Milan have been consulted in the course of the revision. The endeavor has been to make the scenery and costumes historically correct.

The ship on which the first act of the drama is enacted is made to resemble a vessel pictured on an eighth century Irish medal in the British museum. The costumes are in the Celtic Byzantine style such as was in use in Ireland in the eighth century. The observance of the historic principle makes the Metropolitan "Tristan" an advance in its stage methods beyond the point reached by Wagner himself.

It is a maxim with Mr. Toscanini that Wagner's operas must be let alone. He has not found it necessary to observe his maximum strictly in the case of "Tristan," for there are no cuts of any significance in the present Metropolitan version of the drama. Toscanini is an Italian conductor, but he is an authority on Wagner and his opinions have lately come to have weight with those who have charge of the Bayreuth performances.

The program of Miss Loie Fuller's engagement at the Boston Opera House Jan. 3 to 8 will be as follows:

Monday evening—Ballet of light; soloists Orchidee and Gertrud Von Axen.
Tuesday evening—Gertrud Von Axen's recital and ballet of light.
Wednesday matinee—Ballet of light; soloists, Gertrud Von Axen, Orchidee.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE NEWS

Wellesley College

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Ruth Crossman '10 has won the prize offered in the autumn short story contest with her story entitled "A Political Move." The judges declare the contest an unusual success. Their report on the poem side of the contest is less optimistic, and an extension of time for the submission of poems has been made to Jan. 15.

Committees of the academic council for the coming year have chairmen as follows: On graduate instruction, Prof. Mary W. Calkins; academic requests, Dean Pendleton; non-academic requests, Associate Prof. Elizabeth K. Kendall; constitutions, Associate Prof. Frances M. Perry; publications, Miss Eliza J. Newkirk; student entertainments, Associate Prof. Edna V. Moffett.

Alumnae officers for the year are Miss Ruth S. Goodwin '08, president; Miss Ruth W. Lathrop '83, vice-president; Miss Jennie R. Beale '06, recording secretary; Miss Linda S. Hires '03, corresponding secretary; Miss Anna Palen '88, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary G. Ahlers '88, alumnae general secretary. All of the officers live in or near Philadelphia with the exception of Mrs. Ahlers, who is assistant registrar of the college here.

Miss Annette Gardner Munro '81-'83 has been recently appointed dean of women at the University of Rochester and her work will begin with the opening of this winter's term.

Jan. 10 the Coburn players will present in the barn "The Duchess of Malfi" by invitation of the English literature department.

Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale is to erect a \$250,000 dormitory in the early spring as a suitable memorial commemorating the services of Prof. Henry P. Wright, who for 25 years was dean of the academic department.

Dean Wright had at the time of his retirement last June taught and administered in the college for over 40 years. It is understood that the income from this new dormitory shall go to the support of the deanship and any surplus to the academic department, but that a large proportion of it shall be given to Dean Wright.

The old block of six tenements at the north end of the Sheffield scientific school grounds has been bought. It will now be torn down and the chemical laboratory extended over part of the site. This purchase clears the way for fulfillment of the plan of extension on the original school land.

Subjects for the two Bennett prizes and the Cobden Club medal include "the commission system of city government," "the direct primary," "the Sherman act," "the corporation tax of 1910," and "the English budget."

Syracuse University

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The annual sophomore-freshman debate was won by the sophomores upon a unanimous decision of the judges. The 1912 team consisted of E. E. Perry, A. H. Lewis and G. E. Robinson, while E. J. Rook, G. R. James and W. J. Logan comprised the freshman team.

The faculty have rejected the petition for the excuse of seniors from the final examinations where their standing was over 80 per cent.

Boar's Head, the dramatic society, has opened a contest for posters that may be used in advertising "An Ideal Husband" which will be played in the Wieting Opera House senior week in February. The posters will be judged by a board of the Fine Arts faculty.

A Southern Club has been formed with 15 charter members. There are about 400 members of the university enrolled in 27 Bible study classes that meet each week. The work is under the control of the college Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday evening—Irene Sanden's recital; ballet of light.

Thursday evening—Irene Sanden and Orchidee; ballet of light.

Friday evening—Gertrud Von Axen's recital; ballet of light.

Saturday matinee—Ballet of light; soloists, Irene Sanden and Orchidee.

Saturday evening—Irene Sanden's recital; ballet of light.

Miss Sanden and Miss Von Axen will each give a full matinee recital later in January, exact dates and program to be announced next week.

In March, Miss Fuller will present the "Peer Gynt" suite, by Grieg, and "Midsummer Night's Dream" music by Mendelssohn, together with new recital programs by Miss Sanden and Miss Von Axen.

In the present engagement Miss Fuller will appear in every program, but only once each evening, in the finale of the ballet of light. In March Miss Fuller will give a special recital, interpreting music of Liszt, Gottschalk and Rossini.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

LILLIAN FRENCH HEAD, soprano, concert, oratorio, recital; pupils accepted. 607 W. 62d st., Chicago; tel. Normal 1074.

Office Stationery
WARD'S

University of Chicago

CHICAGO—The winners in the competitive prize examinations in six departments held by the University of Chicago to members of the senior class in its cooperating schools, in which 262 students from 58 schools took part, have been announced. In addition to these 51 students entered the contest in declamation.

The winners of prizes in the examinations were as follows: In botany, with 17 students competing, James Lebesch of McKinley high school; in English, with 88 students competing, Edna M. Stans, Wendell Phillips high school; in German, with 39 students competing, Bertha Riss, Lake View high school; in Latin, with 38 students competing, William Kurzin, Wendell Phillips high school; in mathematics, with 65 students competing, Frank B. Kelly, Joliet (Ill.) high school; in physics, with 15 students competing, Matthew Benesh, John Marshall high school.

The scholarship in each case is valued at \$120. Helen Swasey of DeKalb (Ill.) township high school, and Leonard Grossman of Wendell Phillips high school were the successful competitors in declamation.

Worcester Tech

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Polytechnic Institute test car has made a number of experimental runs on the Sterling line of the Worcester Consolidated Street railway. Postgraduate students in electrical engineering, A. W. Baldwin, A. A. Nims, C. E. Putnam and R. L. Taber were in charge of the tests, which will result in the acquisition of quite valuable data on several features of electric car operation.

Cassiers Magazine for December contains an appreciative article on the life and work of Spencer Miller, who graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1879. He was born in Waukegan, Ill., and received his technical education at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, graduating from the mechanical engineering course; and for the past 25 years has been actively associated with the improvement and application of cable-way systems and rope driving.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, as well as the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers. He is also a member of the Engineers Club of New York city, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

Radcliffe College

The Browning Society of Boston has offered a prize of \$25 to undergraduate students of Radcliffe College for the best essay entitled, "Why Does Browning Appeal to Americans?" The essay is to consist of from 4000 to 4500 words and is to be in by March 1, 1909.

The freshman class of Radcliffe has chosen the following committee to draw up its constitution: Miss Julia Yale, chairman, Miss Frances Billings and Miss Alice Kelsey.

The committees on class songs consist of the following. For 1911, Miss Miriam Hills, Miss Alice Hunnewell, Miss Marguerite Turner; for 1912, Miss Genevieve Mathews, Miss Edith Bennett, Miss Alma Gray.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Last Two Performances of the First Period of This Season.
Tonight at 7:45. CARMEN. Mmes. Gay, Lipkowska, Lewicka, Freeman, MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Strocchio, Giaccone, Archambault, Pulcin, Cond. Conti.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 1, at 1:30. IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Boninsegna, Fabbrì, Messers, Carica, Formichi, Ferini, Giaccone, Cond. Luzzatti.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

WEEK OF JAN. 3

LOIE FULLER
with Irene Sanden and Gertrud Von Axen, Europe's Greatest Classical Dancers, and ORCHIDEES, First Muses.

The "BALETT OF LIGHT"
Prices 50c to \$2.00. Box seats \$2.50. Every Evening at 8 O'Clock.
Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2 O'Clock.
SEATS NOW READY.

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BOSTON SEASON—JAN. 10-16.
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Norwich University

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—The freshman class has organized and announced the following officers for 1909-1910: President, Ralph P. Berry of Concord, N. H.; vice-president, Harold H. Thompson of Middletown, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Irving A. Rich of Chelsea, Mass.

The college Press Club which was organized last year has elected Harold N. Gordon '11 of Newton Center, Mass., to act as president for the ensuing year. Twelve publications are represented and the membership has increased materially. The final examinations for the fall term are now being held and will continue until Thursday noon, when the Christmas vacation begins. The winter term opens Jan. 4 at retreat.

The preliminary debate was won by the negative side by a unanimous vote of the judges. The question was: "Resolved, that the capital of the United States should be removed to a more central place."

Clark College

WORCESTER, Mass.—Clark College seniors have decided to wear the academic caps and gowns, which hitherto have not been worn until June 1, at the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Dr. Edmund C. Sanford as president of Clark College on Feb. 1, 1910.

Brown University

William N. McVickar, Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, has offered prizes of cash for the two best essays on "The Relation of Biblical Writings to the Life of Their Times."

Hard

This is the weather to buy hard candies. They don't need a hammer to separate them in this cold, clear air. Right on the premises in an ideal kitchen upstairs we make every few minutes a batch of delicious molasses candy or some delicately flavored hard candy and have it for you fresh when you come in, with the flavor and aroma of the cooking still in it. It tastes good.

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cleanses and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

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CAVALIERI

Italian Prima Donna Soprano of the Manhattan Opera Company, assisted by
GEORGE HARRIS, JR., TENOR.

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Burton Holmes
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Course A. 6 FRIDAY EVEN. at 8:15
Course B. 5 SATURDAY MORN. at 2:30
CEYLON.....Jan. 7 and 8
EGYPT.....Jan. 14 and 15
SICILY.....Jan. 21 and 22
ITALY.....Jan. 28 and 29
NORWAY.....Feb. 4 and 5
Course Sale \$2.50 and \$2.00 NOW
Closes Jan. 3. Singles \$1 to 50c, Jan. 5.

INDEX

FOR

1909

THIS INDEX is arranged by date and topic, giving brief mention of the

Good News
of the World

as published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It can also be used as a reference table for those who have not preserved a file of the year's paper

For those who are interested in the

Christian
Science
Articles

that appeared in The Monitor during the same period a ready reference index giving title of article and date of publication has also been compiled.

This will be published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

Saturday,
Jan. 1, 1910

Orders for extra copies for this Edition should be placed at once.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Christian Science
Monitor

St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, BOSTON

New Manhattan Bridge Is Opened in New York Today

NEW YORK TO ADOPT THE BOSTON-CHICAGO BETTER CITY PLANS

NEW YORK—Following the lead of Boston and Chicago, New York is to have a definite city plan. An announcement to this effect came from Charles H. Israel, secretary of the Municipal Art Society, which organization will raise the money for the purpose, and will prepare the necessary drawings to give expression to its conceptions. The society believes that by this method of procedure it can obtain the needed legislation to carry into effect the concrete ideas which will present.

The present endeavor is by no means the first one by the Municipal Art Society, but it is a radical departure from its previous attempts to secure a plan for the development of the city. Its previous method was to secure the appointment of a "commission on city plan." The commission so appointed worked for several years and then advocated improvements so costly that no practical results followed.

Now the big commercial interests are to be solicited for help, as it is believed that they will be interested in any plan for the improvement of the city arrangements. According to Mr. Israel's statement, the society intends to get a city plan through the arousal of public interest rather than by the recommendations of a commission.

Milo R. Maltbie, of the New York public service commission, has made a plea for rapid transit construction from a metropolitan viewpoint, without regard for borough boundaries. The key to city planning is transportation, said he. It is startling that parts of Brooklyn near city hall, Manhattan, cannot be reached for less than double the fare and double the time of distant parts of the Bronx. He is a strong advocate of main arteries of travel in cities being made straight, for the convenience of rapid transit lines, showing that the enormous development of the Bronx had depended on train service, one large tract untraced by transit lines, being still unpopulated although most desirable as a residential district.

New York was recently called by a well-known hotel proprietor the poorest lighted great city in the world. The Fifth Avenue Association, which, as its name implies, is devoted to the furthering of the welfare of that noted thoroughfare, has taken the matter up and is soon to institute an investigation of the various prominent city streets and draft recommendations.

In immediate connection with the plan for improving the lighting, the architects, McKim, Mead & White, have in preparation a series of plans for isles of safety in Fifth avenue, which are to serve several purposes. They are to protect pedestrians, automatically control traffic and furnish light. Use of such isles in European cities has been attended with successful results.

Sixteen-candlepower lights are to replace those of 10 candlepower on the New York subway lines on Jan. 1, and the result is expected to greatly enhance the comfort of thousands of daily passengers. A test train was recently fitted up with each car lighted differently. The comparison ruled out the 10-candlepower lamps, and showed that the best lighting could be obtained from 16-candlepower bulbs with frosted ends and crystal shades. The shades and frosted ends, however, will be dispensed with because of the expense.

ROAD VALUATION PLANS ATTACKED

NEW YORK—Railroad problems claimed the attention of the economists at the joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association on Thursday.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Henry C. Adams, contended that valuation of railroad and other public service corporation properties was necessary for determination of the reasonableness of rates, for the control of issues of securities and for fixing equitable tax rates.

ANTI-FRAUD QUEST TO BE RENEWED

NEW YORK—Further prosecution in the sugar trust cases, including a renewed search for the man higher up in the weighing frauds, increased activity in the prevention of smuggling and the conducting of the local branch of the department of justice in conformity with the views of President Taft on the anti-trust law, have been decided on at a conference participated in by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Attorney-General Wickersham, Collector of the Port William Loeb, Special Assistant Attorney-General Henry L. Stimson and United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise.

MME. TETRAZZINI RETURNS. NEW YORK—Mme. Tetrazzini, star of the Hammerstein firmament of singers, returned to New York today. Incidentally, it became known that the proposition for her to tour the West has probably been definitely abandoned.

NAMES SECRETARY. Mayor-elect W. J. Gaynor has named Albert Adamson as his Mr. Adamson was a writer.

NEW YORK MUSIC LETTER

NEW YORK—Walter Damrosch and his entire orchestra of 100 are preparing to depart after the concert at Carnegie hall next Tuesday evening on a short "Damrosch silver jubilee tour" through the principal cities of the middle West, which Mr. Damrosch has visited with both opera and symphony concerts during the past 25 years. Special preparations have been made in nearly all the cities to welcome him. "Honorary committees" under whose auspices the concert are to be given have been formed in Detroit, Louisville, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

In Chicago, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with 16 soloists and a chorus of 300 voices, will form the principal number on the program. The day spent in St. Louis includes a Wagner program in the afternoon and a symphony program in the evening. Cincinnati has a Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss program.

The tour will close in Washington on Jan. 16. The New York celebration will not come until the middle of March, when two anniversary concerts will be given by the Symphony Society.

The abandonment of the New theater for opera after this season appears likely. It is reported that the dramatic and operatic interests at the Central Park West playhouse have found it difficult to work in harmony. Rehearsals have conflicted and other disturbing elements have entered into consideration. Besides this a Metropolitan opera house official is quoted as declaring that in patronizing the New theater stage for opera performances the Metropolitan company was unwittingly building up an opposition which might in the future prove formidable.

It is not improbable, however, that one cause of the abandonment of the New theater for opera is that the Metropolitan management is beginning to realize that there is more opera in New York than can be supported at present.

Johanna Gadske, Lillian Nordica and Olive Fremstad in turn have this winter appeared as Isolde in Wagner's great music drama. It is not often that such a bountiful flow of riches is allowed to grace a single stage. The time is not long hence when New York was proud to boast of a single Isolde in one season, and if the one prima donna was prevented from appearing, it was a question of change of bill.

Mme. Nordica's impersonation of Isolde dates back to the days of Jean de Reszke and Brema. Their premiere was on Nov. 27, 1895. The Isolde of Mme. Gadske dates only from the recent Corried regime at the Metropolitan. Miss Fremstad only reached the height of her lyric ambition by singing Isolde two years ago.

THEATERS CROWD ART IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—According to statistics furnished by Statistician James W. Spencer, 98 theaters have been built in New York in the past four years at an expenditure of \$15,570,000.

New York has too many theaters, however, according to some of the best known theatrical managers, including Daniel Frohman, and other competent critics. Mr. Frohman said recently that speculation theater building not only in New York, but all over the country, is ruining the stage, both as a business and as an art.

That there are more theaters than plays in New York has been exemplified of late by the wholesale turning of playhouses into moving picture shows, a good example of which tendency is the Majestic theater at Columbus circle, now given over entirely to this kind of popular entertainment.

BERMUDA HOLDS OVERDUE BOATS

NEW YORK—Singly harbored in Bermuda today are seven transatlantic steamships, all of which are several days overdue in American ports. They are the steamship *Thermist*, from Constantinople and Mediterranean ports; *Tigra*, from Liverpool for New Orleans; the Nordboen, from Hamburg for Jacksonville, Fla.; the *Kurdistan*, from Savona for New York; the *Cairnstrath*, from Mediterranean ports for Boston; the *Provence*, from Marseilles for New York, and the *Cheyenne*, from Savona for this city.

TOOK THOUSAND ANIMAL PHOTOS

NEW YORK—William D. Boyce of Chicago, who has been in East Africa, returned on the American liner New York. Mr. Boyce brings back more than 1000 photographs of wild animals taken in their native haunts. His two assistants have stayed behind to take more photographs.

Just before leaving Mombasa Mr. Boyce met Colonel Roosevelt at a dinner at the club there.

WATER EXPERT REAPPOINTED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Commissioner of Public Works Westcott has announced that Supt. George H. Beebe of the water bureau would be reappointed. Mr. Beebe's recent work to safeguard the interests of the city in connection with the recent threat of a shortage of water has been widely commended.

In a paper sent, from Chicago to be read at the Century Theater Club, Andreas Dippel said regarding the coming performance at the Metropolitan opera house of an opera by an American and sung in English: "When such performances become universal, then opera in America will have reached its zenith and have become a national art. The opera of this country has become known abroad as the 'American danger' because it threatens to rob the European countries of their greatest singers and famous conductors."

The New York Symphony Society concert at Carnegie hall on Sunday will be graced by the assistance of Mme. Carreno as soloist. She will play the Grieg concerto. The principal feature of the program will be Chadwick's Sinfonietta in D major, which will be given for the first time in New York.

The Chadwick Sinfonietta was composed in the summer of 1904 and was first played at a concert of Mr. Chadwick's compositions given in commemoration of the composer's birthday as a compliment from the trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music. It is in four short movements, of which the first and last are in abbreviated sonata form. This Sinfonietta has had performances in Boston and in Europe.

Shakespeare's and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented at Carnegie hall on Saturday by the Russian Symphony Orchestra under Modest Altschuler and the Ben Greet players under Ben Greet. These two organizations in combination have carried their Shakespeare music drama all over the continent since they appeared early in the year in New York.

R. E. Johnston announces the engagement of Dan Beddoe, tenor, and Mme. Jonelli, soprano, for Mme. Liza Lehmann's debut at Carnegie Hall, Manhattan, on Jan. 8. Mme. Lehmann's music, which will include her famous cycle, "In a Persian Garden," is to be sung by a special quartet including, besides the two singers mentioned, Miss Palgrave-Turner, an English contralto, whom Mme. Lehmann is bringing over with her, and Frederick Hastings, baritone. The accompaniments will all be played by the composer. A miscellaneous program will also be rendered.

Leo Slezak made a very favorable impression by his rendering of the role of Radames in "Aida" Wednesday night. This is the third Verdi opera in which the new tenor has appeared here, and he drew a large audience in spite of the fact that the part of Radames has of late come to be considered as a kind of Caruso monopoly.

LIBRARIES GAIN MANY BIG GIFTS

NEW YORK—The libraries of the country, according to statistics given here, have reported gifts amounting to \$3,995,186 during the year 1909. John S. Kennedy leads the list of donors with his bequest of \$2,500,000 to the New York Public Library. Andrew Carnegie, who is said to have built more than 1700 libraries, came second with a gift of \$880,186 for additional library construction in this city. He donated \$125,000 toward a library for Wellesley College, and subscribed \$50,000 and \$40,000 respectively for libraries at Howard and Wells colleges. Mr. Carnegie also undertook the building of a library at Honolulu which will cost between \$100,000 and \$150,000. John D. Rockefeller gave \$200,000 for the memorial library of the University of Chicago.

SPENCER TRASK IN TRAIN WRECK

NEW YORK—Spencer Trask, a well-known banker of this city, was killed early today in the wreck of the Montreal express on the New York Central road at Coton, N. Y. A freight train crashed into the rear of the standing express. The railroad officials are investigating. The freight was following the Montreal train and the engineer failed to see the block signals. Two others were killed and several injured.

Mr. Trask was born here in 1844 and entered the banking business immediately on his graduation from Princeton. He was president of the National Arts Club and a member of numerous prominent New York clubs. Mr. Trask was married in 1874 to Miss Katrina Nichols. Several years ago Mr. Trask bought and reorganized the New York Times.

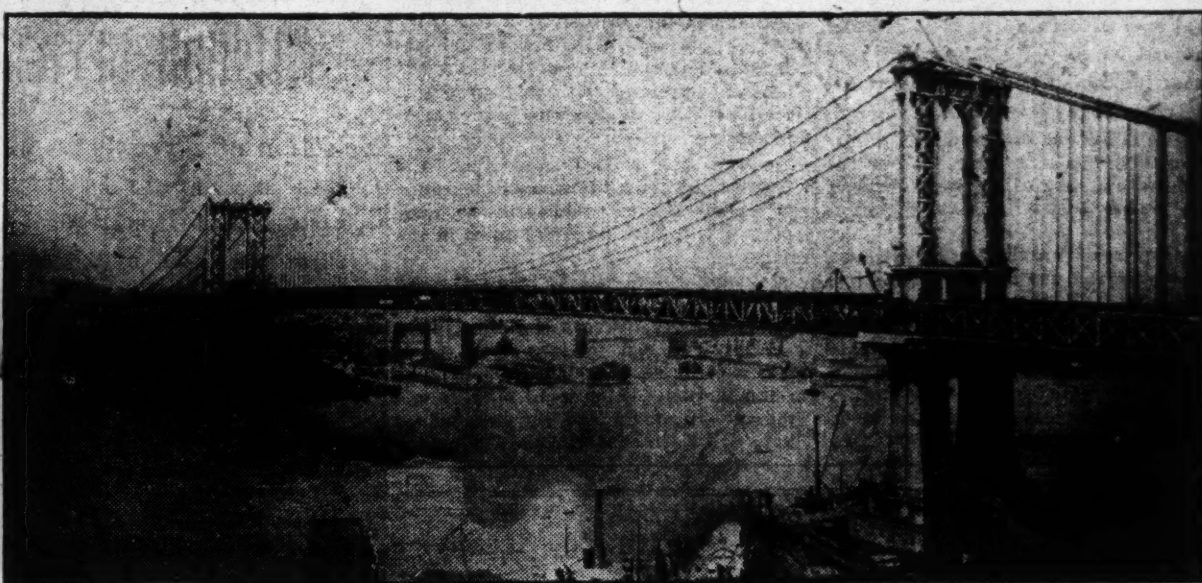
EXPRESS OFFICE FIRE LOSS HEAVY

NEW YORK—A quantity of valuable express parcels were burned today in a fire which destroyed the American Express Company's offices and storerooms near the Grand Central station, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000.

Mrs. Hetty Green, her son-in-law, Matthew Wilkes, her daughter, Sylvia Wilkes, the J. Borden Harrimans, the Robert A. Chesbroughs and others were compelled by police and firemen to leave their Madison avenue homes and take to hotels. Chief Croker ordered all of the houses on the opposite side of the street, including that of Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of former President Roosevelt, cleared.

New York Opens New Manhattan Bridge Today

Built in Record Time and Third Largest Suspension Structure in the World.



MANHATTAN BRIDGE, SPANNING EAST RIVER FROM NEW YORK TO BROOKLYN.

From tower center to tower center it measures 1470 feet. The total cost has been about \$24,000,000, and cars and trucks will be able to carry 1,400,000 persons a day.

PRESIDENT ASSERTS THAT WE ARE LIVING IN AUTOMOBILE ERA

NEW YORK—"We are living in the automobile age."

In this epigram President Taft, on his arrival in New York Thursday, says J. J. Dickinson in the American, epitomized his view of the basic cause of the increasing cost of living in the United States. Further than this the President would express no opinion for publication on what he agreed is one of the most vital problems of the time.

He let it be plainly understood, however, that he will not send a special message to Congress on this subject. With characteristic frankness, Mr. Taft in discussing the topic with friends, declared that he did not yet understand the causes, nor had he as yet decided upon any specific recommendation to Congress on the subject.

He pointed out that Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture recently had announced his purpose to set the entire machinery of his department to work to ascertain the causes and find a remedy.

At the same time the President let it be known that as soon as Congress reconvenes next week he will transmit two special messages on subjects that are more or less directly related to the one now uppermost in the public mind.

As to the specific cause of the increased cost of living, President Taft frankly told various of his callers that he was unable to account for it. He did say, however, that he suspected one of the causes not entirely remote was that the American people as a whole have accustomed themselves within the last decade to a too high standard of living.

"Maybe," the President is quoted by one of his callers as saying, "maybe we all now insist upon having the choice cuts of beef, whereas a few years ago only a small proportion of us demanded luxuries like that."

"In other words, probably the man who was immediately below his neighbor in earnings or social standing 10 years ago has educated his palate for the things in the market that his better-placed neighbor enjoyed before our wonderful period of prosperity swept us all into comparative opulence."

FRAMES MESSAGE GOING TO WEDDING

NEW YORK—President Taft, his daughter Helen and sons Robert and Charles attended the wedding in this city on Thursday afternoon of Miss Louise Taft, the President's niece, to George Hogg Snowden of Seattle.

The ceremony was performed by the rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, and only the immediate relatives were present. The couple will sail Jan. 5 on the Cedric for Egypt and on their return will reside in Seattle.

On his way here from Washington the President employed his time by dictating about 5000 words, or practically the whole of his message to Congress on the amendments to the Sherman anti-trust and interstate commerce commission laws which he favors. He returned to the capital on the midnight train.

WASHINGTON—President Taft returned to Washington at 8 o'clock this morning from New York. Also aboard the train were Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman, a coincidence, since it long has been the custom for the President and Vice-President in traveling to any given point to go separately.

The first section of the same train had among its passengers bound for Washington J. Pierpont Morgan and Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

NEW YORK—Manhattan bridge, the fourth and greatest span which connects the island of Manhattan with Long Island across the East river, was formally opened this afternoon by Bridge Commissioner Stevenson and Mayor McClellan. By riding across the island of Manhattan with Long Island across the East river, was formally opened this afternoon by Bridge Commissioner Stevenson and Mayor McClellan. By riding across the island of Manhattan with Long Island across the East river, was formally opened this afternoon by Bridge Commissioner Stevenson and Mayor McClellan.

The ceremonies attendant upon the opening will be simple. The mayor and commissioner will proceed over the bridge in an automobile. When they reach Brooklyn the mayor will announce that the span is open. A number of officials will accompany the party in a train of automobiles. Afterward there will probably be longer ceremonies at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and in the evening there will be a banquet.

The Manhattan bridge is the third largest structure of the suspension type in the world, and will exceed in train and surface car capacity any of the other East river bridges. Trains and cars that will run across the eight tracks to be laid will be able to carry 1,400,000 persons a day.

The bridge was built in record time, a little more than five years. Its span, from tower center to tower center, measures 1470 feet, 30 feet less than that of the Williamsburg bridge and five feet less than the Brooklyn bridge span.

The Manhattan terminus is between the Bowers and Canal, Division, Bayard and Forsyth streets, and the Brooklyn terminus at Sands, Bridge, Nassau and Jay streets.

The original estimated cost of the land and structure was placed at about \$15,000,000, but the latest estimates now make the approximate figures \$24,000,000, including \$10,000,000 for the land required for piers, foundations, anchorages and approaches, and \$14,000,000 for the construction work. The total length of the bridge is 6854 feet and the width 120 feet. The steel towers are 345 feet high, exceeding the height of those of the Brooklyn bridge and also those of the Williamsburg bridge. The cables are also larger and stronger. The suspended structure is a double-decker for rapid transit, the tracks for elevated trains being above those for subway cars. There will be two sets of trolley tracks, a roadway 35 feet wide and two promenades each 11 feet in width.

The new structure is expected to be the greatest link in rapid transit communication in the city, as it will carry all means of transportation when its full facilities are made use of, which will not be for several years. Besides being a portion of the fourth avenue subway route, it is also a part of the loop system which is designed to communicate with all lines of transit in the two boroughs, and elevated trains and trolley cars will go over it from all parts of Brooklyn, some returning by the Williamsburg structure, the Manhattan ends of all three having been connected by a subway route.

With the putting to full use of the new Manhattan bridge, it is expected that a large part of the present traffic on the Brooklyn bridge will be diverted to it in order to allow the practical rebuilding of the latter structure, due to the deterioration that the use of it for a quarter of a century has caused. While the first bridge has had to carry a far heavier burden of traffic than it was originally designed to sustain, it has done so without serious accident, and when the weakened parts have been replaced it will be as good as new to bear its share of the work of intercommunication for the city.

No more bridges to span the East river are now contemplated. Bridge No. 3 is the official designation of the Manhattan structure.

The bridge will be opened officially for traffic at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Then the first ticket will be sold to the automobile, carriage, truck or other conveyance that heads the line after the official ceremonies are ended. Tickets are free to persons who are willing to participate in the walk across the structure during the ceremonies, and 5000 have been issued.

PITTSBURG BUILDINGS BURN.

PITTSBURG—Fire today caused a loss estimated at \$150,000 to five buildings in the downtown section. The Union Electric Company, two buildings of the Footer Dye Works Company, McCandless & Gordon Company, and the J. J. Gillespie art store were damaged.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE ADDRESSES STUDENT VOLUNTEER SOCIETY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—James Bryce, British ambassador, was the chief speaker at the Thursday night session of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist church, whose field is Africa, also spoke.

Ambassador Bryce characterized the present time as a critical and also auspicious one for Christianity. There had been such progress in recent years, he said, that today nine tenths of the habitable earth was under the control of the so-called Christian powers, "and, though vast multitudes remain non-Christian, there is scarcely a spot in which the influence of the white race is not felt and in which the uncivilized and semi-civilized peoples are not being penetrated by the ideas and habits of those more advanced nations."

The address closed with an exhortation to live lives "in the true gospel spirit."

STEPS TO PLACE PITTSBURG IN PROPOSED OPERA CIRCUIT

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A conference in Pittsburgh which will likely result in plans being drawn for a new \$1,000,000 opera house for Pittsburgh was held Thursday. It had been proposed to Pittsburgh financiers that an opera house be erected and that the city become part of a circuit being formed by the Boston opera company, and to include at first Philadelphia, as well as New York and Boston on the east and Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago on the west. Cincinnati is being considered by the representatives of the Boston opera company. The Pittsburgh negotiations were in the hands of F. J. Nicola, one of the city's big financiers, who conferred with Edwin Westby, representing the Boston opera house and the Metropolitan opera house of New York, and Pittsburgh business men.

The party looked over certain sites and it is intimated that the new theater will be erected in the Oakland or middle district of Pittsburgh, within a few squares of Forbes field. Negotiations have been under way for the theater at this point until David Belasco announced that Pittsburgh had too many theaters. It is proposed that each city in the circuit have 12 weeks of opera.

PUBLIC LECTURES DUE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The board of education has mapped out attractive series of public lectures for adults for the months of January and February. Among the lecturers who will be heard is Dr. Toyakichi Iyenga of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from a year's travel in the Orient. He will deliver a course on "Oriental Capitals and Their Social and Political Significance." Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton University will have a course on "Great Masters of Literature" and Prof. George Castner of West Point will deliver a series of talks on "The History of France." Dr. Charles U. Clark of Yale will give a course on "Spain."

APPROVES AEROPLANE MEET.

NEW YORK—President Cortlandt Field Bishop of the Aero Club of America announces that he will sanction the aeroplane meet at Los Angeles, commencing Jan. 10, with some modifications of the program. He will start for Los Angeles in a few days.

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Happenings Around and About Washington

DEMAND FOR PARTY HARMONY TO FORCE LINES OF PROGRESS

Far-Reachings Goal Looms Before President Taft's Efforts to Unify the Republican Ranks.

AIDED BY LEADERS

WASHINGTON—While President Taft's rare tact and good humor are having a great deal to do with the unexpected success which he is having in his efforts to unify the Republican party as represented in Congress in support of a definite and far-reaching legislative program at this session, there are other reasons for this approaching condition of party harmony which should not be overlooked by the man who would arrive at a proper understanding of what is going on.

The President's good humor and good sense are much, but the practical demand for harmony and progress, if the Republican party is to retain control of the government, is of equal importance. Besides, without harmony it will not be possible for Senator Aldrich to go far with his plans for monetary reform. Even with harmony, it may fail; but without it, failure is absolutely certain.

And so it happens that the President finds working with him for a legislative record which will satisfy the entire country, but more particularly the central West, not only the so-called progressives of the two houses, but also the leading men among the so-called reactionaries.

A good deal has been said in the daily press about an understanding having been reached between the President and these Congress leaders, to cut the work of the present session short and bring Congress to an early adjournment in the spring. In other words, it is said in some places that this is to be a "do nothing" session. This is as good a place as any for an authoritative denial of those statements. Not only the President, but the leaders of the Republican party in Congress understand thoroughly that it is necessary for the party, which is in full command of all branches of the government, to make a record at the present session which will carry weight with the voters next year. A "do nothing" session, added to popular disappointment with the new tariff law, would certainly give the next House to the Democrats, and so tie down Mr. Taft's arm for the latter half of his administration.

Just what Congress will be able to do in the way of a legislative record is not now known. Obviously, however, everything the President has recommended in his annual message, and will recommend in the several special messages he has promised for January, cannot be enacted into law. When the proper time comes there will be a council of the party leaders of the house, the President and several members of the cabinet. These men will go over all the legislative recommendations of the messages, make up their minds as to which of them are of most importance, and then get together in support of a constructive policy which will mean additional laws, and incidentally something on which the party can with a good face go to the country and ask for a continuance of power.

Even the President does not yet know precisely what items will be embraced in this legislative program. In all probability, however, the items will include the additions to the Hepburn rate law, appropriations asked for the tariff and injunction legislation, a good start toward conservation, and possibly a post-savings bank law. The keynote of the session will be economy of administration, as the estimates of the executive departments already have indicated. It is interesting to see such men as Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon working side by side with the President in legislative results that will be satisfactory to the country. The fact that they are so working is the best proof the people could have of the determination of the party to get together and forget, as far as that may be possible, all past differences.

Senator Aldrich is moved by two considerations in his support of the President's legislative policy: In the first place, there is his responsibility as the leader of the Republican party in the Senate; and of equal significance in his mind is his desire to secure currency legislation—not at this session, but perhaps next winter. Mr. Aldrich understands that the new tariff law is unpopular in the West, and it is good strategy for him to stand by the President in support of what he knows the West now wants. It is his hope that the legislative record of the present session will be of a character to bring the sections of the party together. This accomplished, the way will be paved to some degree, for currency reform; but not otherwise. His recent tour of the central West was merely a starter in the direction of his desire to unify the party. In standing by the President in support of a sufficient appropriation to make the work of the new tariff board effective, he is antagonizing his old friend and ally, Senator Hale of Maine, chairman of the Senate appropriations committee, but he cheerfully sacrifices Mr. Hale through his

LAUNCH NATIONAL BOYCOTT LEAGUE TO COMBAT TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—Considerable interest is evidenced here today in the plans for a national boycott of combinations that increase the cost of living. The National Anti-Trust League was informally organized in Washington Friday night. Members of Congress are interested in the movement and immediate steps will be taken toward perfecting state organizations.

When prices soar, the league members by stopping the use of such articles or commodities will put them back again by refusing to furnish a market. The plan is one that was tried in Germany a few years ago and which, according to a report, broke up a combine in coffee. Among the speakers at the first meeting were Representative Champ Clark,

Representatives Alexander and Murphy of Missouri, Martin of South Dakota, Kin-kaid of Nebraska, McKinlay of California and Morgan of Oklahoma. Letters of regret were received from Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri and Foster of Vermont.

One matter settled was that the women of the United States will be taken into membership on equal terms with the men and will have an equal voice in the campaign.

A nominal fee will be charged each member, probably not exceeding 25 cents a year, to cover the cost of mailing proclamations against certain articles of food that have been pushed too high in the market. A national charter will probably be sought and the head offices likely will be in Washington.

Two Months to Count Nation's Money

WASHINGTON—To count the coins and securities in the United States treasury it has taken a committee of four persons, supervising from 30 to 40 counting experts, almost two months.

Next Monday, Lee McClung, new United States treasurer, will give to Charles H. Treat, retiring treasurer, a receipt for \$1,259,001.756.37 2-3, the exact contents of the treasury. Not a cent was found to be missing from Uncle Sam's pocketbook.

It was the quickest count ever made by the treasury, and it was absolutely necessary before Mr. Treat could be relieved of the responsibilities of the office. The count included 156,521,317 silver dollar pieces.

FRANCE TIGHTENS HER TARIFF REINS

The New Bill Just Passed Is Believed Drawn in Parts to Pull Check on American Measure.

WASHINGTON—The new French tariff system, just passed by the Chamber of Deputies, is being watched with great interest by the tariff board appointed by the President. Details of the bill as it now stands are lacking, but it is known that it strengthens the present tariff law very much for offensive purposes.

The proportionate excess of the maximum over the minimum rates has been vastly increased, and there is reason to believe that when the French legislators drafted their maximum and minimum clause they had in view the possible use of it against the United States.

An interesting phase of the present situation of the bill as it affects this country, and one that seems likely to complicate matters when it comes to determining which countries shall receive our maximum, is that it is extremely unlikely that the new French proposals will become a law in time for our tariff board to decide on the nature of its provisions before the President under the Payne act will have to declare which countries are not entitled to the minimum rates.

WARSHIPS READY FOR CUBA CRUISE

WASHINGTON—All details for the departure of the battleship fleet for Guantanamo bay, Cuba, have been made by the navy department. The fleet will continue its battle maneuvers in Cuban waters until May 1, when it will start north.

The battleships Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Missouri will sail on Jan. 6. The Idaho and the Mississippi will leave on Jan. 5 and join the vessels from New York off the Delaware capes. The Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia will remain at the Norfolk, Va., navy yard until repairs are completed and they will then proceed to Guantanamo bay.

desire to accomplish the large result he has in mind. He sees, as Mr. Hale does not and cannot, the great need for party harmony. Mr. Hale, more narrow than Senator Aldrich, would be willing to stop this appropriation, and thus prevent the one thing being done that will make the central West forget its disappointment over the tariff law.

Mr. Aldrich, with his customary far-sightedness, would rather have the tariff board turned into a genuine tariff commission than to have the tariff continue an issue in politics, with the result that the Democrats would control the next House. And so he wisely makes his choice, not perhaps in line with his real sentiments, but as a good tactician and party leader. This he knows is the only road to currency reform, as well as the only road to continued Republican ascendancy.

Speaker Cannon is in line for the tariff board appropriation, for rate legislation, and for the remainder of the Taft program (like Aldrich) in the hope of saving his own bacon. He yet hopes that he will be able to overcome the popular prejudice created by the tariff session and his gross unfairness in naming the House tariff conferees. There will be a wide difference of opinion as to just how successful the speaker will be in this matter, but they will not affect the present situation. He is in harmony with the President for constructive legislation at the present session, and at the proper time he will see that such legislation is brought to vote in the House.

Just what the President and the other party leaders will decide upon as the legislative program should be known at least by the end of January.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS ELECTION SATURDAY

Lieut.-Gov. L. A. Frothingham and Mayor Hibbard Expected to Address Gathering of About 700 Men.

PLAN DINNER VOTE

The annual meeting of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange for election of officers, which takes place tomorrow, promises to be of special interest to the members of the association, as strenuous contests are on for all the offices.

The officers to be chosen are president, vice-president and treasurer for the ensuing year, one director for a term of one year, three directors for a term of three years each and one delegate to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade for a term of three years. The polls will be open from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Members will have the opportunity of expressing themselves as to the advisability of holding or discontinuing the annual exchange dinner this next year (1910) by voting for the following questions, which will be placed on the official ballot:

1. I am in favor of holding the annual exchange dinner.
2. I am not in favor of holding the annual exchange dinner.
3. I am in favor of having a dinner for both ladies and gentlemen.
4. I am in favor of having a dinner for gentlemen only.

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Mayor Hibbard will address the members at noon, at which time about 700 or more members are expected to be in attendance.

GIVES CHALLENGE TO SENATOR DICK

AKRON, O.—O. C. Barber, head of the Barber Match Company, has challenged Senator Charles Dick to debate with him the retention of Roosevelt policies, the railroad question and the tariff, all in reference to Senator Dick's announced intention to seek reelection.

The "match king" offers to pay for a hall in Akron or in Washington, and declares Senator Dick's attitude on the tariff and his praise of Senator Aldrich make the question of whether he is entitled to another term debatable.

NAVY OFFERS SHIP TO THE BAY STATE

WASHINGTON—The famous battleship Texas, one of the star ships of the navy before the Spanish war, has been offered to Massachusetts as a naval reserve ship, and will be turned over to the state if it is wanted. Some time ago Governor Draper wrote to the navy department asking for the cruiser Chicago for the militia, and Senator Lodge and Representative Roberts took up the matter with Secretary Meyer. Other plans for the Chicago had already been made.

REJECT WORKERS' PROPOSITION. BARRE, Vt.—The committee representing the Barre Granite Manufacturers Association has rejected the proposition from the workmen for a settlement. Monday another effort will be made.

COMMERCIAL COURSE IS TOPIC. CONCORD, Mass.—A public meeting to be held in Eaton hall in the high school building Jan. 7, will be addressed by several educators on "The Commercial Course in the High Schools."

BROAD COMMITTEE TO REVIEW ACTS OF INTERIOR OFFICIAL

Selection of Experts on Matters in Dispute Is Agreed Upon as a Result of Conferences With Mr. Taft.

INQUIRY TO BE SLOW SERVICE IS BETTER

WASHINGTON—President Taft has been consulting with leading members of both houses this week regarding the makeup of the committee which is to investigate the charges brought against Secretary Ballinger of the interior department.

As the result of these consultations, it is the understanding that the committee of investigation will be composed of six members from each house, four of them to be Republicans and two of them to be Democrats. They will be named on the Senate side by the Vice-President and on the House side by the speaker.

The original plan to confine the committee to members of the public lands committees of the two houses is said to have been abandoned, and it is now likely that the committee will represent not only the public lands experts of the two houses, but also experts on such questions as Indian affairs, reclamation, forestry and conservation.

There are standing committees in Congress dealing with all of these questions, and it is said to be the President's idea that, inasmuch as the Ballinger charges overlap into all of them, the committee of investigation should be broadened accordingly.

The chairmanship of the investigating committee, it is still understood, will be Senator Nelson of Minnesota, chairman of the public lands committee in that body. He is the choice of both sides, and it is understood that the President has already conferred with him regarding his acceptance of the chairmanship. Speaking of the matter today, Mr. Nelson said:

"I do not know whether I am to be asked to serve as chairman of the committee, and am not interesting myself in this phase of the question. I am already a busy man, and can find enough to do to keep out of mischief without this new assignment. Should I be asked to serve as chairman, however, I see no reason why I should not accept, but please say that I am not seeking the appointment, and shall not be disappointed if some one else is selected."

It is going to be very difficult, of course, to select a committee of investigation that will please everybody. Senator Nelson's rugged honesty, patient industry and clearness of vision, however, are recognized by all who know him.

It is understood that the investigating committee will be named almost immediately following the reconvening of Congress next week. Its work will probably stretch over a number of weeks, and after that its members will take time for sifting the evidence and arriving at a conclusion. For these reasons, it is not impossible that the committee may be unable to report earlier than the latter part of February, or even a month later.

The inquiry will consume all the time that is necessary for the bringing out of all essential information. There will be no disposition on anybody's part, much less on that of Secretary Ballinger and his friends, to hurry matters. Ample opportunity will be given everybody to be heard who thinks he has an important contribution to make to the case.

This is the President's earnest desire, for he realizes that this investigation, while leveled on the surface at his secretary of the interior, is in fact intended for him. He has already heard the Ballinger charges and given Mr. Ballinger a clean acquittal. His letter acquitting the secretary was published several months ago, and was of considerable length. The fact that the Pinchot people are not satisfied with this clearance is evidenced by the fact that there is now to be an investigation of the same charges by Congress.

Should the verdict of the investigating committee be adverse to Mr. Ballinger, the Taft administration would necessarily be affected, and it would be necessary that Secretary Ballinger should retire from the cabinet. On the other hand, should the verdict sustain all that Mr. Ballinger has done, Mr. Pinchot will probably separate himself from the public service.

There are reasons for believing that Mr. Pinchot would have been asked some time ago to retire but for the politics that is mixed up with the controversy. The President has been patient and forbearing, so his friends say, but all this has been absolutely necessary in view of all the attendant circumstances.

COLLISION REPORT APPROVED. WASHINGTON—The report of the board of inquiry on the collision between the battleships Georgia and Nebraska off the Virginia capes during the recent tactical drill has been approved. The report recommends that no disciplinary measures be taken.

HELPS TO SETTLE ALSOP CASE. WASHINGTON—In order to facilitate the task of gathering information in the Alsop case, a damage claim of long standing, the state department has detailed Madhyn Summers of the consular service to assist the legation at Santiago de Chile in making up its report.

RAILWAYS ADVANCE WAGES IN THE FACE OF INCREASED COST

Interstate Commerce Commission Figures for Past Decade Just Filed, Show Interesting Facts.

SERVICE IS BETTER

WASHINGTON—Figures on file with the interstate commerce commission show a number of interesting things regarding the development of American railroads during the past 10 years. Among the most interesting, it is noted that in the face of considerable advances in wages, as well as in cost of supplies, materials and equipment, the railroads give more for what they get, and get at least no more for what they give, than was the case 10 years ago. Other interesting facts set forth by the figures are, a great increase in trackage facilities, a decrease in the time formerly required to haul trains between terminal points, and the introduction of numerous safety appliances, these last being for the protection of both employees and passengers.

There has been an increase of railway mileage during the past 10 years of about 44,000 miles, not including secondary and auxiliary trackage. The miles of track now in operation are 228,283 as compared with 184,618 in 1898. Counting the secondary and auxiliary trackage, the number of miles is now 328,000 as compared with 245,000. Freight cars to the number of 750,000 and locomotives to the number of 20,000 have been added to the equipment. The increase in passenger coaches has been about 10,000. With this increase in number there has been an increase in capacity. Freight and passenger cars are now larger than they were 10 years ago, and the engines are able to haul heavier trains.

In addition, new stations have been built, grades have been lowered, curves reduced, and steel bridges put in the place of old wooden ones. The public service, taking the figures as a guide, is now better than ever before in the history of railroading, while the cost of this service has decreased rather than increased.

In 1898 the revenues from passenger traffic were \$266,970,000, while in 1908 the revenues from this source were \$575,246,576. Freight revenues in 1898 were \$876,727,719, while in 1908 they were \$1,560,989,952. In 1898 the revenue per passenger per mile was 1.973 cents; in 1908 it was 1.95 cents. Freight revenues per ton per mile in 1898 were .733 of a cent, and in 1908 they were .765.

The foregoing figures, it is said, show a normal fluctuation rather than a fixed charge for passenger and freight service, and while this is true, it appears that many and probably most of the unit prices paid by the roads for service, material and equipment have made substantial advances. For instance, in 10 years, it is figured that the wages of railway engineers have advanced 17.81 per cent, of conductors 20.2 per cent, and of other trainmen 33.68 per cent. There have been similar advances in other branches of service and labor, as well as in cost of supplies, materials and equipment, already referred to.

EVERETT MAYOR'S SALARY ASSURED

The common council of Everett defeated the bill to do away with Mayor Bruce's salary and the mayor's pay is assured for another year by adjourning without acting Thursday night upon the order tabled Wednesday night. The matter was brought up when the mayor vetoed a bill providing for salaries of \$100 per annum to the councilmen and \$300 to the aldermen. Mayor Bruce gave as his reason for the veto the fact that the city could not afford to pay these salaries.

The action Thursday night without touching the order makes a new one necessary if action is to be taken. A new order cannot be offered this year, and as one advanced in 1910 cannot become a law until 1911, when the present incumbent's term is finished, the mayor's salary is assured.

SURGEON GENERAL SELECTION. WASHINGTON—Surgeon Charles Stokes, who was the subject of controversy as a result of his command of the ship Relief, has been decided upon by President Taft as the successor to Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, surgeon-general of the navy, it is reported.

SPEAKER CANNOT AT OFFICE. WASHINGTON—Speaker Cannon is back in Washington and is putting in today at his office at the Capitol outlining the work of the coming session. The speaker spent the holidays in his home in Danville, Ill.

INSURANCE MEN TO HEAR MR. TAFT. WASHINGTON—President Taft and Governor Hughes of New York will be among the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the association of life insurance presidents in Washington Jan. 19-20.

Ward's Pencils
and Pens. A large variety of the finest manufacture. For business and home use. Ask your stationer. 87 Franklin St., Boston.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Fitzgeraldism

(Example No. 6—1906-07)

MORE COAL

At the outset of my campaign I said that if it could be shown in any statement made by me that I had uttered an untruth or even exaggerated, I would correct or take back the statement as publicly as I made it.

In "Fitzgeraldism No. 5," published yesterday, I spoke of the five gift contracts handed to Maurice H. Klous, representing the W. K. Niver Company, by John F. Fitzgerald.

In addition to pointing out that these five contracts were handed by John F. Fitzgerald to Klous WITHOUT COMPETITION and WITHOUT ADVERTISEMENT, I went on to speak in yesterday's example of five barge loads of coal which I stated in my advertisement were delivered to the city "in 1905."

John F. Fitzgerald quite naturally calls attention to the fact, as shown by the date of "1905," given in my advertisement, that these five barge loads were delivered to the city before he became Mayor (January, 1906), and that therefore he was not responsible for the short weight of these five barges.

That is true, though I will add in justice to the memory of Patrick A. Collins, he did not "hand out" his contracts to Klous or the Niver Company, but I understand he awarded his coal contracts of the Niver Company because they were the lowest bidders. However, I absolve John F. Fitzgerald from responsibility for these five barges.

But, nevertheless, it is true that besides the business Klous did with the City during 1904 and 1905, when John F. Fitzgerald came along in 1906, he, John F. Fitzgerald, DID HAND OUT, as I stated yesterday, WITHOUT COMPETITION AND WITHOUT ADVERTISEMENT FIVE MORE COAL CONTRACTS TO MAURICE H. KLOUS.

IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE FINANCE COMMISSION FOUND THAT UNDER JOHN F. FITZGERALD'S ADMINISTRATION THE CITY WAS DEFRAUDED OUT OF \$200,000 ON COAL ALONE.

The year before John F. Fitzgerald took office only 17 per cent of the coal contracts were not thrown open to competition and public advertisement.

In the following year of 1906, when John F. Fitzgerald became Mayor, just 58 per cent of the coal contracts were not thrown open to competition and advertisement.

This correction of my statement of yesterday, which showed on its face and stated that these five barge loads were delivered to the City "in 1905" does not lessen the responsibility of John F. Fitzgerald a particle for what he did during his administration.

The five contracts which John F. Fitzgerald did give to Klous (which he does not dispute), his other coal dealings, his flagstone deal, his Codman Street land deal, his Columbus Avenue asphalt deal, and all the deals which I have mentioned in my advertisements, and the fact that during the first year of his administration 54 per cent OF HIS CONTRACTS were NOT ADVERTISED AND WERE NOT THROWN OPEN TO COMPETITION, BUT "HANDLED OUT," does justify the statement of the Finance Commission:

"under this administration, the spoils system was developed, concentrated in the hands of the Mayor, and pushed to its logical end—waste, inefficiency, corruption and fraud. This process was applied to every department whose governing head was not strong enough to resist. Few escaped its corroding influence; some wholly succumbed."

Besides these five Fitzgerald-Klous deals, John F. Fitzgerald had other coal deals.

For example, William H. Woods, a friend of John F. Fitzgerald's, also got coal contracts from John F. Fitzgerald.

Woods also was given these contracts by John F. Fitzgerald WITHOUT ADVERTISEMENT and WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Woods was an alderman at the time, forbidden by law to deal with the City, but John F. Fitzgerald gave him coal contracts just the same.

Woods testified under oath he owned a controlling interest in his coal company.

Woods gave this account of Fitzgeraldism:

"The Mayor (Fitzgerald) got elected and he took care of his friends. I was ONE OF HIS FRIENDS AND I GOT IT."

"What gets it?" Woods was asked.

"Friendship."

"The friendship was prompted by what?"

"TO THE VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS."

I am glad John F. Fitzgerald corrected my "Fitzgeraldism" of yesterday by disclaiming responsibility for the five particular barge loads of coal mentioned by me, as it shows he is watching my "Fitzgeraldisms" with an eagle eye, prepared to pounce upon the slightest exaggeration or misstatement. This is his only correction to date, and he does not in the least dispose of my advertisement of yesterday.

I am glad to repeat that I will cheerfully publicly retract any statement or any part (as in this case) of any statement made by me in these "Fitzgeraldisms" that is untrue or exaggerated in the slightest degree.

I desire to remind John F. Fitzgerald that disclaiming these five particular barge loads of coal DOES NOT EXPLAIN OR MODIFY IN THE SLIGHTEST my statement of yesterday that he was responsible for the FIVE SEPARATE GIFT COAL CONTRACTS HE DID HAND TO MAURICE H. KLOUS.

Nor the statement of the Finance Commission that FITZGERALDISM APPLIED TO COAL ALONE COST THE CITY \$200,000.

I again ask:

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, ARE YOU GOING TO END YOUR CAMPAIGN WITHOUT EXPLAINING THESE COAL DEALS? ARE YOU CONTENT WITH THIS REALLY UNIMPORTANT CORRECTION AS TO THESE FIVE PARTICULAR BARGES?

HAVE YOU NOTHING TO SAY AS TO THE FIVE GIFT COAL CONTRACTS YOU DID HAND TO KLOUS?

OR THE GIFT COAL CONTRACTS YOU HANDED WILLIAM H. WOODS?

OR YOUR OTHER GIFT COAL CONTRACTS?

The \$200,000 you GAVE AWAY TO KLOUS OF HIS COMPANY AND TO WOODS OR HIS COMPANY, AND OTHER COAL DEALERS,—

WOULD HAVE GIVEN 18,000 PATIENTS A WEEK'S NURSING, CARE AND BOARD AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

OR IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN A COMBINATION GYMNASIUM AND BATH TO CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH BOSTON, DORCHESTER, ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON—FIVE IN ALL.

OR IT WOULD HAVE BUILT SCHOOL HOUSES ENOUGH TO HOLD 1,100 CHILDREN

OR AT \$2.25 A DAY IT WOULD HAVE GIVEN A DAY'S WORK TO 88,880 HONEST LABORING MEN.

James J. S.

RATES
One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE
Your advertisement to 4330
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-
resentative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

STATIONERY

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, OFFICE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
MOST COMPLETE LINE OF STATIONERY.
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGRAVING ORDERS.

TOWER BROS. STATIONERY CO.

23 WEST 23d STREET NEW YORK

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

No More Wrinkled Trousers!

If you use the Ideal Trousers Rack.
CONVENIENT—Because it saves closet room.
COMPACT—Because it fits inside of closet door and folds up out of the way.
COMPLETE—Because it accommodates 10 pairs of trousers.
SIMPLE—Because any pair can be removed without displacing others. No mechanism to get out of order.
STRONG—Because made of solid Oak (Flemish Finish).
SERVICEABLE—Because it keeps trousers pressed. Can also be used for skirts.
Complete—express prepaid—\$2.00
The Duncan-MacDonald Company,
4378 Oakwood Ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Vacant land in the Back Bay belonging to Moses Williams et al., trustees, has been purchased by Thomas A. Forsyth. The lot contains 1838 square feet and is situated in Hemenway street and the way. The price paid by the new owner was in excess of the total taxed valuation of \$3700. Mr. Forsyth will improve.

Two sales, in which Roxbury property was reported. The final papers were gone to record in the sale to Frederick C. Johnson of a three-story brick house and 1506 square feet of land in Bromley street, near Bromley park. John McCarthy and wife are the grantors.

The other parcel to change hands in this section of the city is that at No. 9 Windsor street, near Shawmut avenue, which consists of a four-story brick house and 1140 square feet of land, the whole assessed on \$4900. The property was owned by Ezra B. Whittier and he sells to Martha B. R. Lattimer, who buys for her own use.

BRIGHTON-DORCHESTER.
May P. Billings has purchased from Joseph W. Murray for occupancy a frame house and lot of 5831 square feet of land in Cambridge street, near Windsor street. The assessors' value of the house is \$5200, but the price paid by the new owner is said to be above that sum. The frame house with 11,567 square feet of land at No. 1001 Adams street, Dorchester, has been purchased by Francis A. C. Libbey, the grantor being Harry A. Avery. The location is next to the Dorchester park, near Cedar Grove station. The total assessed value is \$3700, and of this the land is rated at \$1700.

John J. Vortisch has purchased from Clarence B. Humphreys a lot of land in St. Margaret's street, Dorchester, near Roseclair street. The terms are private. There is about 5383 square feet, taxed for \$1600.

CHANGE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A transfer just made in the Charlestown district involves the property owned by Max Hurwitz, numbered 39 Everett street, near Medford street, which has been sold to Nathan Schwartz. There is a frame house and a lot of 960 square feet of land.

NORWELL FARM SOLD.
Charles N. Gardner has sold his poultry establishment situated in High street, Norwell, comprising eight acres of land, an attractive dwelling containing 10 rooms, surrounded with shade trees, a stable and numerous outbuildings, a brooder house 100 feet in length with a hot water heater and 10 poultry houses with wire yards fully equipped for the poultry business. There are fruit and berries in variety and a small wood lot. The estate was sold to Ida J. Marr of Wollaston, who has already taken possession. The price paid is not made public. The broker was the Chapin Farm Agency.

Arrivals.
Arrived, steamer Gloucester with 300 crates oranges and Juniata with 375 crates spinach, 100 barrels kale, 1000 boxes oranges, 400 bags peanuts; both from Norfolk.
Arrived, steamer Katahdin from Jacksonville, with 3197 cases oranges, 233 crates vegetables.
Arrived, steamer City of Macon from Savannah, with 128 boxes oranges, 131 cases grape fruit, 35 crates pineapples.
Str. J. S. Whitney from New York, brought 50 bags beans, 40 baskets onions, boxes grapefruit, 11 boxes oranges, 90 bags coconuts, 27 crates pineapples.
Str. Bunker Hill brought 75 bags beans, 1 boxes oranges, 60 boxes lemons, 25 cases raisins, 43 boxes figs, 42 crates pineapples, 242 boxes macaroni.
Str. Old Colony brought 60 bags beans, 1 boxes oranges, 5 boxes raisins, 40 cases figs, 100 boxes macaroni. Both from New York.

Str. Sagamore with 124 barrels apples arrived at Liverpool from Boston Thursday.

Boston Receipts.
For the day—Apples 1772 bbls, cranberries 8 bbls, Florida oranges 9411 bbs, alifornia oranges 792 bbs, lemons 60 bbs, coconuts 300 bbs, pineapples 62 crates, grapes 5500 bbs, raisins 30 bbs, figs, pkgs, peanuts 400 bbs, potatoes 8400 sh, sweet potatoes, 576 bbls, onions 650 shels.
For the month—Apples 55,480 bbls, cranberries 6943 bbls, strawberries 12 crates, Florida oranges 111,593 bbs, alifornia oranges 115 bbs, 5 bbls, California oranges 13,389 bbs, lemons 9901 bbs, bananas 131,000 stems, coconuts 835 cases, California deciduous fruit 15 crates, apples 608 crates, grapes 899 bbls 56,338 sh, 13,870 carriers, raisins 27,908 bbs, 2510 pkgs, dates 5084 bbs, peanuts 1279 bbs, potatoes 523,983 bushels, sweet potatoes 9222 bbls, onions 10,331 bushels. For the year: Apples 432,369 barrels, cranberries 39,892 barrels, strawberries 8,972 crates, berries 61,030 crates, lemons 574,963 crates, watermelons 567 cases, 723 cars, Florida oranges 1,115,389 bbs, alifornia oranges 115 bbs, 5 bbls, California oranges 13,389 bbs, lemons 9901 bbs, bananas 131,000 stems, coconuts 835 cases, California deciduous fruit 15 crates, apples 608 crates, grapes 899 bbls 56,338 sh, 13,870 carriers, raisins 27,908 bbs, 2510 pkgs, dates 5084 bbs, peanuts 1279 bbs, potatoes 523,983 bushels, sweet potatoes 9222 bbls, onions 10,331 bushels. 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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Birds in East Africa

Mr. Roosevelt speaks of the birds of East Africa in *Scribners*:

There were an enormous number of birds, small and large, dull-colored and of the most brilliant plumage. There were glossy starlings, scores of weaver finches, some brilliantly colored, others remarkable because of the elaborate nests they built by communities among the trees. There were many kinds of shrikes, some of them big, parti-colored birds, almost like magpies, and with a kestrel-like habit of hovering in the air over one spot. There was a little red-billed finch with its outer tail feathers several times the length of its head and body. There was a little emerald cuckoo, and a tiny thing, a harbet, that looked exactly like a kingfisher four inches long. Eared owls flew up from the reeds and grass. There were big, restless, wonderfully colored plain-land eaters in the woods; and hornbills, with strange swollen beaks. A truelark, colored like our meadow-lark (to which it is in no way related), sang from bushes; but the clapper-lark made its curious clapping sounds (apparently with its wings, like a ruffed grouse) while it zigzagged in the air. Little pips sang overhead like our Missouri sky-larks. There were night-jars; and doves of various kinds, one of which uttered a series of notes slightly resembling the call of our whippoorwill or chuckwill's widow. The beautiful little sunbirds were the most gorgeous of all. There was not much bird music, judged by the standards of a temperate climate; but the bulbuls, and one or two warblers, sang very sweetly.

A Manager

One of the works had a story, here at 16, with a crude education, and had gone on. He, too, had caught the place. But he had used a mean mind—watching, studying, and every detail out. And now at the end reached the top.

I sat with him one day at the head of a long U-shaped table. Around it were sitting about 60 men: Germans, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, Americans, each man in charge of some part of the grimy square mile of buildings. Behind the manager, his secretary (writing in shorthand) was busy every moment. The leader's questions were sharp to the point and searching every man and every department. As he spoke he seemed to bring each mill or shop before his eyes, so intimate was his knowledge of every machine or furnace—its exact position, time of service, working power. And he had the same knowledge of men.—Everybody's Magazine.

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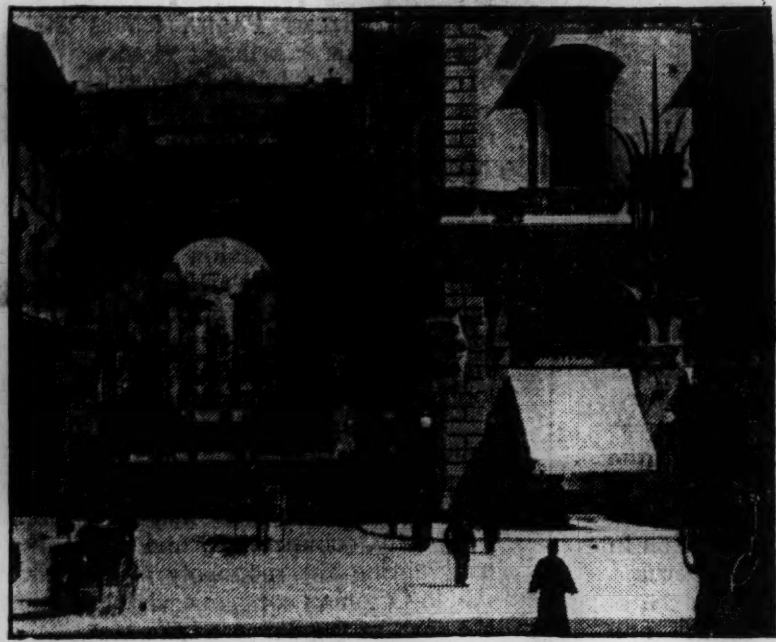
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Showing unique street lamp and rings where torches were placed in ancient times.

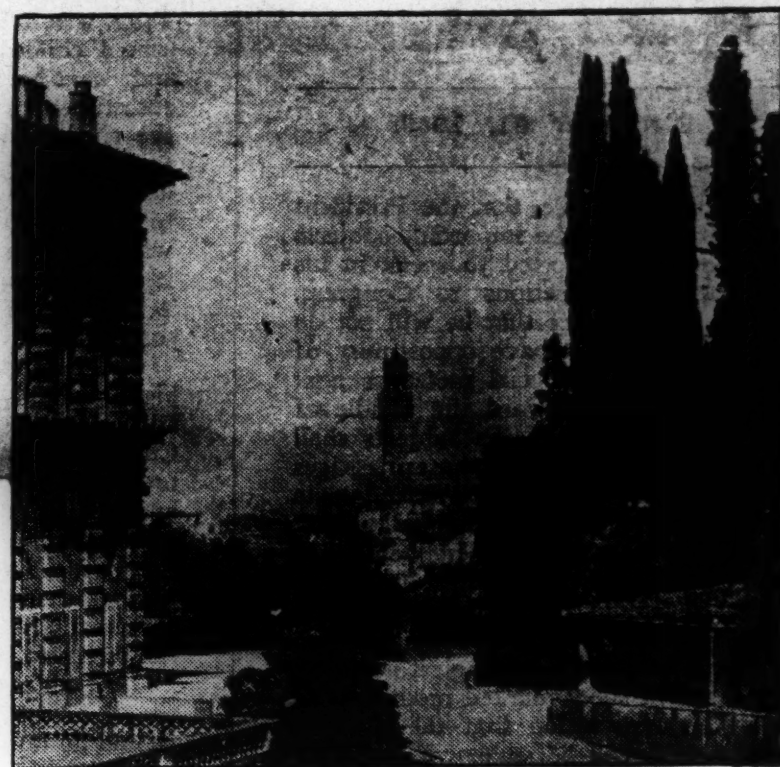
Any one who, while the vespers bells are ringing, has watched, from the Tuscan campagna, the domes and towers of the City of the Lily fringing the deepening violet of the eastern sky, any one who, from the gardens of Fiesole, has gazed upon the sea of roofs outlined with fierce distinctness by the noonday sun, must have been fascinated by the slender tower thrust upwards from the battlements of the Palazzo Vecchio. The Palazzo Vecchio is at once the most famous and most beautiful of the fortress-palaces of Florence, but it is very far from being the only one. It has long been the town hall and museum of the city, just as the Pitti, over in the Boboli Gardens, has been the royal residence and the picture gallery, and now there has been added to these, as a national possession, by a bequest from the last prince of the house, the famous Palazzo Strozzi.

The Palazzo Strozzi stands in the via Tornabuoni, not far from the Ponte Trinita, the Palazzo Medici in the via Cavour, close by the Duomo. Their massive walls, their vast courtyards and their heavy window gratings, known by Michelangelo's name of "kneeling windows," proclaimed them what they were, houses of defense built against one another for the purpose of security. Up to the

year 1489 the Strozzi had been content with a comparatively small palazzo, known as the Palazzo Strozzi, and built for them by Michelozzo, in the little piazza behind the present palace. In that year, however, the fortunes of the house had become so prosperous that Filippo Strozzi commissioned Benedetto da Maiano to design the present larger palace. Benedetto was one of that great group of artists who sought a universal medium for the expression of their genius. He was a worker in intarsia, and is the hero of the often told story of the craftsman whose exquisitely inlaid chests fell in pieces when exhibited to the King of Hungary, owing to the action of the atmosphere during the voyage. He was known as the "solemn," and the palace he designed was, in the very severity of its beauty, entirely in keeping with the title. Benedetto did not, however, witness the completion of his work. He left Florence before it was finished, and his place was taken by Simone del Pollaiuolo, another of the universalists, familiarly known as "Il Cronaca," the "Story-teller."

To the genius of "Il Cronaca" we owe the magnificent courtyard and the superb cornice, while to that of Nicolo Grossi, an iron worker of the famous guild of Florentine blacksmiths, are due the wonderful corner lanterns, link holders and rings. "Il Cronaca" was a character in the Florence world has come to know through the pages of "Romola," Vasari calls Nicolo a "money grabber," Lorenzo "the Magnificent" gave him the nickname of "Il Caparra," the Pledge. The truth, of course, is that he burned his account books, and carried the law of the guild into absolute practice by declining to work for credit on any terms. It was in his forge, under the loggia, with fluted ribs, at the angle of the "Borgo Santa Croce," that Tito bought the "garment of fear," and it was here that there was hammered not only the ironwork on the Strozzi, but the incomparable torchholders of the Bargello.

The Strozzi, as we see it today, is the result of the combination of the genius of all these men. The deep stone



PITTI PALACE, FLORENCE.

View across to the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio (old palace), the former seat of the Florentine republic.

seal, which runs round the base of the three facades, and on which, in bygone days, the serving-men lounged in the sun, ever ready to bite their thumbs at the first "dog of the House of" Medici, who passed that way, are now given over to the baskets of the flower-sellers, the poles of the onion-men, and the wares of the other vendors of the "gutter-bazaar." Overhead the lofty walls, crowned by the marvelous cornice, reach up from the narrow streets towards the blue skyline. The great courtyard within has witnessed for centuries the life of a typical Florentine family, generations of scholars and collectors, poets, statesmen and soldiers. Among the poets were Tito and Ercolo, who found their way to Ferrara, in the days when, ac-

cording to the Latin writer, poets were as plentiful as frogs in that city:

"Nam tot Evaria vates,
Quot ranas, totus Ferrarensis, habet."

Amongst the soldiers were the two Philippos and Piero, the latter of whom lost the great battle against the Medici and the Emperor, at Marciano, in 1554. The Medici, indeed, proved too strong for them, and the fortunes of the family never recovered the blow. Still while their old home, known by its old name, lifts its corona high above the tangle of narrow streets, to be washed by the Tuscan rain and scorched by the Tuscan sun, the Palazzo Medici, sold to a new owner, and altered out of knowledge, deceives the impatient tourist by its name of the Palazzo Riccardi.

America's Oldest Inhabited Dwelling

The oldest inhabited dwelling in the western hemisphere is said to be La Fuerza, in Havana, built about 1538. Other forts and some buildings in Santo Domingo antedate it, but they are all broken ruins now, while La Fuerza is of service still as a storehouse and barracks for the rural guards.—Baltimore News.

On Hilltops

Only the hilltops catch the golden splendor
Of slowly sinking suns—
While valleys lie within the deepening shadows,
Where earlier twilight comes.

So shines a light where souls through earnest striving
Have gained life's higher ways;
These human peaks of lofty thought and purpose
Catch bright, celestial rays.

Press on with hope—clasp hands with those above thee,
Strive for a glorious goal—
Look not behind—the future holds life's promise—
Wealth to enrich the soul.

Rise to the hilltops of thy moral being—
Bask in that sunshine's glow,
And radiant beams that reach not lower levels,
Will light thy path below.
—Amelia H. Brewster.

Could Put It Off

A well-known Scotch author and a young friend of his had spent the whole day on the links, and had had some close and exciting matches. As they left for home, the elder man remarked: "Do you think ye could play again tomorrow, laddie?" "Well," answered the youth, "I was to be married tomorrow, but I can put it off."

Otherwise Comfortable

Nearly half a million in New York live in tenement houses and cellars. There is the story of an inspector who found four families living in one room, chalk lines being drawn across in such a manner as to mark out a quarter for each family. "How do you get along here?" inquired the inspector. "Very well, sir," was the reply. "Only the man in the furthest corner keeps boarders."—Selected.

It's no in titles nor in rank;
It's no in wealth like Lun'on bank.
To purchase peace and rest:
It's no in making muckle mair,
It's no in books, it's no in lears,
To make us truly blest;
If happiness hae not her seat
And center in the breast,
We may be wise or rich or great,
But never can be blest;
Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could make us happy lang;
The heart's aye the part aye
That makes us right or wrang.
—Robert Burns.

LOOKING BENEATH THE SURFACE

Stoppage of Aeroplane Motor Not Disastrous

That the stoppage of the motor when an aeroplane is high in flight is not necessarily disastrous was proved by Wilbur Wright at College Park, Md., on Oct. 25. He rose to a height of 150 feet, then shut off his engine and began to glide earthward. He landed without mishap in approximately 13 seconds.

The general public and many writers have held the idea that should the motor stop, as even the best gasoline engines often do without apparent reason, the aviator would fall to earth.—Popular Mechanics.

Hired Help

At Cumberland, Md., the servants, as a rule, go to their own homes at night. The cook in a certain family not only does this, but has frequently arrived in the morning too late to cook breakfast. Hence her mistress lately told her that for each breakfast missed there should be a reduction in her weekly wages. Dinah passively assented to this, but next day the mistress heard the maid next door say to her:

"Seems to me you get to work mighty late."

"I get to work when I get ready," was the reply.

"How you manage 'bout the breakfast?"

"Oh, I pay the missus to cook the breakfast,"—Harper's.

Fiction Before the Flood

"Life" draws it as follows, evidently apropos of the present-day deluge of story books:

A primitively clad and prehistoric looking personage stands at a counter labeled book store, and piled with engraved tables of stone. He asks, "Show me something in light literature, please."

The hairy person behind the counter replies, "Sorry, but we haven't a thing under two hundred pounds."

Helping Others

When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving—rises in themselves, light as air—will do it at least for the 24 hours. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is 365 days in the year. In 40 years 14,600 beings happy, at all events for a time.—Sidney Smith.

Each part of the Scripture is to be read with the same Spirit wherewith it was written.—Thomas a Kempis.

If one looks upon the bright side, it is sure to be the right side. At least that's how I've found it as I've journeyed through each day.
And it's queer how shadows vanish
And how easy 'tis to banish
From a bright side sort of nature
Every doleful thing away.
—Mary Brine.

The individual who finds fault with a purely spiritual religion does so because he has not allowed himself to look beneath the surface of things. His vision does not penetrate beyond the evidence of the five senses. He is not prepared to believe it possible to know anything of Spirit or spiritual law in this present world, so he is contented to believe only what the outward senses tell him and to be governed accordingly. As a willing slave he serves his master well, until the emancipation proclamation of Spirit sets him free from the fetters of a sense existence and acquaints him with the paramount need of seeking and apprehending the spiritual kingdom in this present world. It is then that he views things from a new standpoint. "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." He is no longer the harsh critic, the disagreeable neighbor, the unkind husband or parent, the selfish materialist that he once was; he is now dominated by material sense. He has now learned that the basis of Christianity is Spirit and not matter, and that thought must become spiritualized if the kingdom of heaven is to be realized on earth. He now knows that "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation," that he must needs look beneath the surface of things if he would find the substance and essence of that life which is "hid with Christ in God."

It is through Christian Science that this awakening has come to him, and he now refers to himself as being "in Science." This does not signify that he has lost his individuality or identity, that he has become unsympathetic, neglectful of duty, or indifferent to the rights of others, but on the contrary the very opposite of all these. It does signify that he has become sufficiently enlightened to acknowledge in all honesty and sincerity that, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy is the world's benefactor, and he accepts as his necessary guide and instructor in the deep things of the Bible her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." It means, also, that he has accepted lovingly and obediently the demands of spiritual sense which necessitate the daily putting off of the old man, the man swayed by material sense, and the putting on of the new man, the man controlled by spiritual sense; it means an intelligent recognition on his part that here is the place, and now the time to overcome evil with good; in other words, that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand" to be understood and demonstrated by "signs following." It means that he has caught a glimpse of the unreality of matter and its so-called laws, a perception that Christianity as taught by the great Wayshower demands the ultimate overcoming or supplanting of all that is called finite, mortal and material. It further signifies that he recognizes the importance of engaging in this great work at once, of taking up the cross and following the leading of Spirit, not matter; it means that his one aim is to so consecrate himself to the one good that he may learn step by step to reflect that Mind that "thinketh no evil" because it knows no existence unlike itself; in a word, it indicates that for the first time in his life he has grasped the practical import of the Christ-teaching and that it is incumbent upon him that he daily bring forth fruits worthy of complete repentance from a material to a spiritual basis of thinking.

Much is demanded of the individual who casts his lot on the side of Christian Science and says to the gods of

Children's Department

The King and the Birds

One Christmas morning many years ago, the King of Sweden was returning from church in his sleigh, when he noticed great flocks of small birds circling about in the air above him. The little feathered creatures were uttering shrill cries, and seemed to be flying hither and thither without any fixed purpose.

The King spoke to his coachman about it, and asked him the cause of the commotion among the birds. The coachman, who was of the peasantry, explained to the King that the birds had been driven from the fields and forests by hunger, being unable to secure food, owing to the deep snow, and had found their way into the cities and towns in search of it.

The King listened attentively to the old coachman's recital, and then told him to drive as quickly as possible to the palace. Upon arriving there the King sent for the chief steward, and directed him to have the largest sheaf of wheat in the royal granary bound to a tall pole, after which the pole was to be erected in front of the palace, that the little birds might suffer the pangs of hunger no longer, and that their Christmas be made a happy one. The King's

instructions were carried out, and all day long the birds made merry.

The hundreds of holiday merry-makers passing the palace stopped to gaze upon the unusual sight. The story of the King's act was passed quickly from one to another, and by nightfall it was known in all parts of the city, and had even found its way into some of the nearby rural districts.

To this day, says Charles R. Russell, in relating this legend, in many sections of the great Scandinavian peninsula, when the wheat harvests are gathered, the farmers always make one particularly large sheaf, which is known as the "Christmas sheaf," and is used to perpetuate the custom inaugurated by the King many years ago.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

The whole is separate, to split.
Behold and you have a word meaning "to quit."
Behold again and you have the edge of a roof.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Peary.

Ink at \$100 a Pound

"The best India ink—it should really be called China ink—never leaves China," said a missionary. "It costs \$100 a pound, and the scribes use it in writing the correspondence of the royal family and the mandarins."

"India ink is made of the oil of seeds of the sesamum or colza tree. Varnish and pork-fat are added to the oil, and then, by means of combustion, all is changed to lampblack."

"The lampblack paste mixed with glue is beaten for days on an anvil, fine musk is gradually mixed in—to give perfume and the purest gold-leaf to give a rich luster."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Ay! give me music! Flood the air with sound!
But let it be superb and brave and high!
No sighs nor tears but deep indignant calm,
And scorn of all but strength, my only need.
—R. H. Stoddard.

Electron a New Metal

Electron is the name of a new metal, lighter than the lightest hitherto known. It has been compounded in Germany and a great future is prophesied for it, especially in the construction of airplanes, flying machines and automobiles.

It has not yet been placed on the market, but the German technical review, *Prometheus*, describes it as a magnesium alloy which can be cast, pressed, rolled and drawn. Its specific gravity is 1.75 to 2 (that of aluminum, the next lightest metal, is from 2.7 to 3). As cast metal it has a tensile strength of 18 kilograms to the square millimeter and a ductility of 5 per cent.

After compressing processes, such as rolling or drawing the tensile strength is raised to 35 kilograms to the square millimeter, and the ductility to 18 per cent, without any notable increase in its specific gravity. The new metal is silver white in color and lends itself to a brilliant polish.

Old Masters in European Cities

The following figures, showing the relative holdings of old masters by the galleries of Europe, are quoted in the *Nation*, which says:

England's supremacy in this regard is well understood, but even so it is amazing to learn that in London, including Hampton Court, there are 874 Italian old masters of note, of which 389 are in public galleries. No account is taken of country collections in England. The private galleries of London boast no less than 485 fine Italian pictures, as compared with 455 in the three main galleries of Florence. The private treasures of London alone exceed by 50 per cent the total of any other capital, saving only Florence.

Paris with 376 pictures, of which about two thirds are in the Louvre, is a rather bad third. Then follows Berlin with a total of 335, of which 70 are in private possession. Vienna, with 311 in public galleries, and its private boards unreckoned, presses Berlin hard for fourth place. Between Vienna and Rome there is a gap of nearly a hundred. Dresden and Budapest are neck and neck at 124 and 123, respectively. On a general count of all schools, however, the superiority of Dresden would be clearly manifest. Venice leads both by a trifle. We have ignored Siena and Perugia, which show startling figures high in the hundreds, because their pictures are of the local schools and happen to have been listed with uncommon thoroughness.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 31, 1909.

The Coming Messages to Congress

It is possible, of course, that the President may combine two of the important subjects upon which he is expected to speak in his forthcoming communications to Congress, but the probabilities are that he will not do this and that we shall have opportunity of reading at least two special messages next week and two more toward the middle of January. Assuming that the subjects shall all be treated independently, these messages will deal with (1) amendments to the interstate law; (2) amendments to the Sherman law; (3) conservation, and (4) Nicaragua.

The interstate commerce and Sherman law amendments will have first attention, and will be regarded as having greatest immediate public importance. The commercial and industrial interests of the country (including the railroad corporations) have already exhibited their concern with relation to these matters, and although it is understood that the President's proposals will show marked modifications from the original drafts, it is the expectation that the doctrine involved—that of federal interference—will be stubbornly opposed.

The proceedings of the session that is to open for real business next Tuesday will be followed with greater intelligence if it be understood that the modifications that the corporations are likely to reject will not render the President's proposals any more acceptable to the "progressive" element in House or Senate. On the contrary, they are likely to draw opposition because of their conservative character.

In the end the contest in Congress over legislation affecting the railroad and general corporations and trusts seems likely to narrow down to a struggle between the conservatives and the radicals, and to a compromise that will be none the less acceptable to the country because, for the time being, at least, it may shatter party lines.

THE railroad companies that are said to be planning to increase their freight rates at the same time they advance the wages of their employees simply mean to "pass it on" to the "ultimate consumer," who must pay more for having his goods shipped over their lines. The consumer is the man who "foots the bill," with all its accumulated charges for the object purchased from the time when, in the form of raw material, it left the mine, the field or the forest. He is the matter-of-fact Atlas who sustains the whole commercial world on his shoulders and he is the one who is just now crying out against the high cost of living. That his interests must and shall be a little more carefully looked after by the legislators of the world is the opinion of all broad-viewed students of the times.

THE campaign for the conservation of our natural resources carried on during the Roosevelt administration was in the main educational. So far as results in legislation were concerned, it was educational wholly. Out of this condition, indeed, has grown most of the controversy that now centers in the interior department and that is to culminate in a congressional inquiry into the official acts of Secretary Ballinger. It may be recalled that the earliest differences of opinion between Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Ballinger resulted from the indisposition of the latter to proceed, as had been more or less the custom under the previous regime, without legal authority, in the matter of bringing alleged trespassers on the national domain to account. The President, it will also be remembered, sustained the secretary of the interior in this position, and emphasized the point that the absence of proper legislation interfered with the carrying out of the policies in this particular with which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot were so closely identified. Mr. Taft took, and has continued to hold, the ground that it is the business of the administration to execute the law, not to provide it or to furnish substitutes for it.

A great deal of very troublesome controversy might have been avoided had it been possible for Congress to enact, say, in the extra session, a measure that would have covered the numerous and sometimes delicate points involved in the application of the new doctrine of conservation. In the absence of such legislation, the Taft administration has not been willing to permit Mr. Pinchot to proceed, along the lines followed under Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Pinchot has not been willing, apparently, to proceed in any other way.

The President is now, however, preparing a message to Congress in which it is understood he will strongly urge the enactment of a conservation law that will henceforth give full and clear direction to executive authority. He has taken up the matter, and will press it, so we are informed, without regard to the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute, and without reference to the outcome of that controversy or to its bearing upon the points in issue. And it is stated that he will regard it as a triumph of his administration if such a law as he will recommend shall be enacted, for the reason that it will be the first of the kind to appear upon the statute books.

The public may well afford, with Mr. Taft, to look constructively to the future. A large portion of the public is in a mood to do so with or without Mr. Taft's leadership in the matter. But the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation nevertheless has its constructive work to do. Though it reaches backward into the past, its proper and useful function will be to satisfy the crying demand for protection in the present.

Now that the members of the Sixty-first Congress, after a holiday rest at home, are about to reassemble for "a long pull, a strong pull," even though it does not promise to be "a pull all together," what a fine thing it would be for some public benefactor to supply each member's desk with an illuminated card bearing Macaulay's words: "That is the very best government which desires to make the people happy"! Can any one furnish a better working motto?

RUSSIAN authorities rather vigorously deny that there is discord between their country and Japan and that they are planning for another war in the far east. Perhaps the strongest reason for thinking that the Czar entertains no such thoughts toward the Mikado is the fact that he cannot so soon have forgotten a clash at arms which he had with "the little brown men" only a comparatively short time ago.

TIME was, and not so very long ago, when school children were led by their teachers and text-books, sometimes intentionally, sometimes unintentionally, to take sides in the rivalries of nations. In other words, the prejudices, racial and otherwise, that dominated their later lives were permitted to take root in the schoolroom. The result was that men and women of one country—it matters not which one—were very prone to regard the men and women of other countries, in the widest possible sense of the term, as aliens, and too often as natural enemies.

A Boston woman teacher, the product of a later period and a higher civilization, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, has just been addressing the Southern Educational Association, in convention at Charlotte, N. C., in a strain that leaves no room for doubt as to the progress that the education of children has made and is making in another direction. Southern educators have long been in a mood of receptivity with relation to the teachings of peace. Instruction in the virtue and the practicability of peaceful methods has perhaps gone farther in the South than in the North. Mrs. Andrews, therefore, had the privilege of speaking to a sympathetic audience, and she seems to have made the most of her opportunity.

At all events, she brought out very clearly the point that the people of the world today are interdependent. The pupil, she said, should be taught that the resources of all countries are necessary to supply the wants of humanity—that every active man, wherever he may be, makes some contribution to the well-being of the world at large. Our national life in all its phases is closely interwoven with the life of other countries, especially in this age of growing international friendship. "Our teachers," she said, "must point out the special mission of the United States, the grandest experiment in the development of democracy in the movement for the completion of the great union of the nations."

Almost every one of the elementary school studies can be made to serve in this particular a good purpose. Of late years internationalism has taken on a new meaning. The universal brotherhood of man is coming into universal recognition, not merely as a sentiment, but as one of the most potent facts in human experience. The fruit of this recognition will be gathered all the sooner if the school children of all lands be taught to believe in it and to work toward it.

IT APPEARS to be the tendency of Americans in their holiday jublations to overstep the bounds of moderation. While cities in all parts of the country are seeking to frame laws for the rational celebration of the Fourth of July, New York city is taking steps to eliminate some of the unwholesome features which have marred recent New Year's eve celebrations, in the annual occurrence of which the people of that city show such a popular and intense interest. It is unfortunate that there is, without doubt, an element quite noticeable for its considerable numbers in all large cities that labors under the unfortunate delusion that in order really to enjoy itself it must do something to distress others and call forth the opposition of the police. It is New York's commendable purpose to make the forthcoming celebration one in which every one may pleasantly participate and in which no one can purposely impose unhappy conditions on others.

WHILE Boston men are interested to learn that their municipal ballot for this year will probably be the shortest the city has ever had, they are still more eager to know which three of her four mayoralty candidates are going to have the short end of the votes.

PEOPLE who are accustomed to thinking of him as the "stoical Englishman" should go over to his "tight little island" just now and note the animated interest he is taking in the forthcoming election. Every man who isn't talking is listening intently.

Why Not a Seal Farm?

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, Judson Thurber, boatswain on the United States revenue cutter Bear, who was born on a whaler and who has spent only a few months of his forty-five years on shore, will arrive in the national capital, summoned thither by the government. His visit bodes much for the sealskin industry and the people who wear sealskins. One of the great problems connected with our fur seal fisheries—a problem which might be called vital, since it has to do with the preservation of a species—has been the care of the baby animals, or, to be more exact, the care of the orphaned baby animals. The seal mothers are hunted, not only by our own sealers but by those of other countries, and because of our inability so far to care properly for the young, the utter disappearance of the fur seal has seemed to be within measurable distance. If the young could be reared, the problem would be greatly simplified. If the young could be reared, there is no reason why the diminishing process should not be completely reversed.

It had been impossible, up to Judson Thurber's time, to raise the young orphaned seals. With the sanction and encouragement of the government Judson Thurber recently undertook to raise a pair and he has succeeded. He took the seals on board the Bear. They have now reached the fish-eating stage, and are, therefore, able to take care of themselves. The government wants to learn all about it, and this is why Judson Thurber will arrive in Washington tomorrow.

If Judson Thurber has solved the problem of rearing young seals, there is no reason why the seal should not be bred and raised in captivity and in great numbers. If this can be done, sealskins will become plentiful and cheaper. They can hardly become so cheap as to be common, for their preparation will always be a tedious and laborious and costly operation. But they will be brought within the reach of people who do not get very far beyond the point of dreaming of them now.

IT SEEMS to have been made pretty clear that a goodly majority of the colleges of America are in favor of having the game of football remain just as it is, only considerably different. However, the colleges are not the court of last resort, although they wield a very potent influence in shaping the public opinion that is the final, authoritative voice in the whole matter. With its rough corners smoothed off somewhat the game is likely to continue to be, in the future, as it has been in the past, a source of much interest and pleasure to a large number of people.

The Promotion of Peace Teaching

HUSSEIN HILMI PASHA leaves the grand vizierate after a brilliant victory. The vote of confidence tendered the cabinet by 168 votes against 8 at the close of the stormy debate on the monopoly of navigation on the Mesopotamian rivers was a personal success of this astute "Old Turk" who first had to win over his Young Turk cabinet and then the committee of union and progress. So fortified, he faced Parliament squarely and curbed it. Reports from Constantinople compare the stormy debate of Dec. 11 and 13 with the tumult preceding the end of the Kiamil vizierate. But Kiamil Pasha fell, Hilmi Pasha stood. He stood just long enough to effect a dignified exit.

It was quite impossible that the vote of confidence given in Constantinople should settle the matter for the Mesopotamians. In Bagdad, Bosra, Mosul and other centers on the Euphrates and Tigris, public opinion had long been stirred, spontaneously and artificially, commercially and politically, for and against the proposal of granting the monopoly of navigation on the twin rivers to an Anglo-Ottoman company, virtually controlled by the British. When the news of the defeat of the Mesopotamian deputies in their struggle against the concession reached Bagdad and Bosra, the storm broke and there were disturbances of which the gravity is not yet fully known to the outside. But they reacted so sharply on the Young Turk committee that it veered and turned against the grand vizier, whose superior statecraft had bent it to his purpose.

It would be unfair to the diplomacy of Europe not to acknowledge the part it had in the ministerial crisis. For, after all, not only the Mesopotamian question but nearly all the great problems that are agitating constitutional Turkey are phases and incidents in the titanic grapple between Germany and Great Britain for the control of the land route to the east. Great Britain scored heavily the other day when Hussein Hilmi Pasha forced the approval of his Mesopotamian concession to British interests on a reluctant Parliament; the German counterblast was prompt and effective. German influence cannot undo the concession, which unquestionably means British supremacy in Mesopotamia, but it may obstruct, perhaps frustrate, further advances of British diplomacy in Constantinople. The Young Turk party under this pressure has discarded the long-sustained argument against a reconstruction of the cabinet, namely, the lack of able and trustworthy political leaders not identified with the Hamidian regime—an argument that prompted the party to continue supporting Hilmi Pasha as the least Hamidian among the Old Turks. So it comes that Hakky Bey, Turkish ambassador to the Quirinal, frequently mentioned in the past as a future cabinet minister, was offered and induced to accept the grand vizierate. An estimate of this newcomer and his ability to fill the place can only be of the vaguest kind. But as the first grand vizier without a Hamidian past, Hakky Bey must clearly have what Said and Kiamil and Hilmi lacked—a message for the Ottoman nation.

CHICAGO will follow the example of New York and is planning to make a thorough inquiry regarding the necessity for the making of the recent increase in the retail price of milk. The impression is growing that the cows are doing their part toward keeping the price down but that there is a milk trust of some sort that is getting more than its share of the cream.

SINCE Houston, Tex., provided a three-cent fare for strap-hangers, it is said that a good many men are so gallant that they leave the five-cent seats for the ladies. By so doing they are able to hang on to the other two cents.

Something Due the Children and the Nation

THE elementary educational condition found to exist in New England by Leonard P. Ayres, one of those in attendance upon the present meeting of scholars in Boston, it is safe to say is not uncommon in other sections of the country. In fact, other sections have been discussing these very conditions for some time. Mr. Ayres found that 72 per cent of the pupils who begin school in Maine continue to the eighth grade.

In Massachusetts there is a slight reduction of the percentage, it being 70. In Vermont 67 per cent continue, in New Hampshire 65 per cent, in Rhode Island 51 per cent, and in Connecticut 49 per cent. Thus, out of every hundred children who enter the schools of New England only sixty-two reach the eighth grade. Putting it from the viewpoint of the taxpayer, Mr. Ayres says it resolves itself into the question, What does he get for his money? The answer is that the taxpayer pays for eight grades and gets five; for a surprisingly large percentage of the children go no higher.

It is astounding that this condition should exist in a country where the taxpayer is so willing to contribute to the support of public education; but the condition does exist. The eighth grade and the high school are as inaccessible to some children—to thousands and tens of thousands of children in all parts of the country—as the academy and the college are to others. With thousands and tens of thousands of children, whatever schooling they get must come very early—must be crowded into their childhood years. The children should have more years of schooling, no doubt, but they do not get it.

Manifestly, the first thing to do is to see that none of their precious time is wasted. If they are going to be schooled at all, it must be now, and to waste time in their case upon fads and frills and fancies is worse than folly. Every point that Mr. Ayres brings out, and every point that has been brought out by others who have talked here and elsewhere on the same subject, only serves to strengthen the position of those who hold that elementary education, so-called, should be carried on as if the children had no expectation and no prospect of remaining in school for more than five years. Instruction in accordance with this theory would not harm those who might be able to continue to the eighth grade or to the high school; it would be of immense value, however, to those who could not. Incidentally, by eliminating waste and making every hour count, it would be of inestimable value to the nation.

MORE good news for the members of the "Don't Worry" club: Professor Chamberlin of the Chicago University says that the earth is likely to last for several million years. So, from the professor's point of view, none need fear that this old mundane revolver is going to be fired off very soon.

IF IT is a fact that we have not been altogether successful in the government of Alaska we might give Alaska at least half a chance to govern itself.

Hilmi Pasha's Exit